The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 3139 號九卅白一十三第 光緒十三年歲次丁卯十月初十日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1867. 星期五 PRICE 32½ PER MONTH

The Shipping Intelligence of this morning will be published in a Supplement to the *Daily Press*, which will be issued to Subscribers at the usual hour of publication. The Supplement will also contain the Advertisements which usually appear on the pages occupied to-day by news.

Arrivals.

Nov. 14, CHINA, Am. str., 5,000, E. W. Smith, San Francisco 14th Oct., and Yokohama 18th Nov., General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 14, GUANTANAMO, Pton. bk., Kyacatu, Newchwang, 7,500 piculs Beans.—BERNVAAS, BROTHERS & Co.

Nov. 14, HANOVER, Prus. bk., 351, Pieniny, Shanghai 6th Nov., Ballast.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Nov. 14, THREE BROTHERS, Brit. sch., 338, Gale, Swatow 12th Nov., Ballast.—CHIBAS.

Passengers.

For *China*, str., from San Francisco,—Messrs. Thos. Hunt and Lady, T. P. Hunt, J. P. Cook, lady and child, Rev. E. S. Todd and lady, M. G. Davenport, and 910 Chinese. From Yokohama, Capt. Shaw, Dr. H. H. Wince, Mrs. Ewing, E. Lindau, R. Sherreden and lady, Sam Kee and lady, 910 Chinese.

The following passengers proceed by the P & O. Steam-ship *Ellenborough* to-day, at 2 P.M.

First Class.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Macphail.

For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris, 2 children and 2 native servants, Mr. L. A. Ferreira, and Mr. J. Low.

For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Hancock, 2 children and European female servant, Messrs. Berlandier, Nicolas, Vasnale, Campbell, Higson, and Capt. Waitelaw.

For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Mitchell, Rev. John Wilson, and Mr. J. W. Macphail.

Second Class.

For SINGAPORE.—1 Chinese Deck.

For BOMBAY.—Antonio Bastor, and 5 Native Coal trimmers.

For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Pallet.

For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Taggart and Mr. R. Robertson.

Reports.

The P.M.S.S. Co's steamer *China*, Ed. W. Smith, Comr., left San Francisco Oct. 14th, at 12 noon, with 958 passengers, 700 tons Merchandise, Freight, $1,076,070.84 treasure, and U.S. Mails. Oct. 30th and 31st, experienced a severe N.E. gale, which lasted about 24 hours, with a tremendous cross sea running, balance of trip had moderate weather.

Nov. 6th, 11 am., arrived at Yokohama, discharged and received passengers, freight, &c., and left at 8 a.m., Nov. 8th, S.S. *Costa Rica* for Shanghai, left at sunset, hour. Have had moderate weather from thence, and very light monsoon.

Three deaths have occurred among the Chinese steerage passengers, the bodies being embalmed as usual, and brought to Hongkong for interment. The general health has been excellent.

CONSIGNEES.

Thos. Hunt & Co., A. Heard & Co., Russell & Co., Hugedorn & Co., Olyphant & Co., Wm. Pustau & Co., De Silver & Co., Wells Fargo & Co., Capt. Shaw, Kwong-Wan-Fung, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Chung-Wo-Lee-On & Co., Fock-On-Wo & Co., Wing-Chung-Cut & Co., Lee-Ping, Wo-Kee-Chan, Order.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry Articles.

THE LONDON AND CHINA HERALD.

AN Overland Paper under the above title will be published in London, commencing with the Mail of 16th October, and will be edited, arranged, and compiled by parties of great experience, for the special wants and requirements of the Foreign Community of China and Japan.

This periodical will be delivered in Hongkong immediately on the arrival of the mail, and will be circulated to all firms in China and Japan free of charge for three months, during which period subscriptions to commence from the delivery of the issue of 16th January, 1868, will be solicited.

Terms of subscription, inclusive of postage, £2. 10s. per Annum, payable in London, or $12 payable in Hongkong.

Application to be made to

GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, London, and to W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1867.

WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.

ABOUT $12,000, for the Hamburg Barque *Hugo & Otto*, Captain Rickers, now in this harbour; to enable the vessel to continue her original voyage from Hamburg to Shanghai. Apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 2573 Hongkong, 7th November, 1867.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A BRITISH STEAMER, about 1,000 Tons, for Bombay.

SHERIFF & Co.
1m 2525 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1867.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application for Shares will be received by the Undersigned; it is also notified that the form of application for Shares must be as follows:—

To THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE
Of the Union Insurance Society of Canton.

GENTLEMEN,

I request you will be pleased to allot me Shares of Five thousand dollars each, in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of One thousand dollars per Share on allotment. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee, pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Name.....
Address.....

By order of the Provisional Committee.
C. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

tf 2292 Hongkong, 7th October, 1867.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED

STEAM-TUG "LITTLE ORPHAN."

THIS Powerful Tug is available at any time to Berth Vessels in this Harbour, or to Tow them to or from sea.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, *Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*
2296 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,833 14s. 8d.
Head Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

George Garden Nicol, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Donald Larnach, Esq.
George May, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Clarke, Sons, & Rawlins, Coleman St.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Public Accountants.

T. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.

James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Colombo.
Ceylon { Kandy.
Galle.
Singapore.
Penang.
Foochow.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY,
128, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—Agent.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed deposits.—Are received viz:—
Repayable at 12 months.....6 % per annum.
" 6 " .....5 " per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager*
2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1867.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, *30th August*, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

Court of Directors.

Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Bloyd, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Binny Key, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lesock Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.

Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief Manager.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.

Agents in Scotland.

National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Agent in Edinburgh.

R. Dundas Cay,
23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

Agents in Ireland.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.

Head Office.

Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Branches and Agencies.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money on Deposit repayable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals, free of Commission.

Money is also received on Fixed Deposit, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months' notice. Rates of interest may be known on application either at the office of the Corporation or by letter addressed to the Manager.

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of deposit.

The Corporation discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and they advance upon Bullion and Merchandize, not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on the Bank of England, payable on demand, on the Union Bank of London at Four Months' sight, and on the Head office at shorter sight.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers are issued, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.

Drafts are granted on the several Branches and Agencies of the Corporation, as above, at the Exchange of the day, and on the proper address being furnished will be forwarded direct to the Payees by the Corporation.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Approved Bills payable in San Francisco are also purchased, by the Corporation, and drafts granted at rates of exchange equivalent to those ruling on London.—Bills of Exchange on San Francisco, or the Atlantic Ports, will likewise be required for collection, at the option of Consignees.

All cheques or orders to be made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation."

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

JAMES BERWICK, *Acting Manager.*
249 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

A SUB-AGENCY of the Oriental Bank Corporation, under the charge of Mr. ALEXANDER PATERSON, has been OPENED at FOOCHOW.

J. McDOUALL, *Manager*
Oriental Bank Corporation.
tf 1899 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1866.

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date all Persons having CLAIMS against the BANK are requested to transmit the same to A. McCALMAN, Esq., of the AGRA BANK LIMITED, Shanghai.

For AGRA and MASTERMAN'S BANK LIMITED,

EDWARD MORRIS,
Attorney.
tf 2575 Hongkong, 8th November, 1867.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars

Court of Directors.

Chairman—WOLOMBAN NISSEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—ARTHUR SASSOON, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — Julius Mecke, Esq.
Gold B. Heard, Esq. — Caleb T. Smith, Esq.
Geo. J. Helland, Esq. — Thos. Sutherland, Esq.
William Lemon, Esq.

Managers.

Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months' 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Drafts granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road.
31st July, 1867. tf. 2290

NOTICE.

IT being considered desirable to shorten the usance of Bills drawn in India and China on Europe, the undersigned *hereby give notice* that from 1st January, 1867, their Branches and Agencies in the East will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.

G. G. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

D. T. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

J. GUSELEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.

J. G. PARRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

G. FLETCH,
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.

CHARLES J. F. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
tf 1795 Hongkong, 21st August, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held at the Rooms, over the MEDICAL HALL, on MONDAY, 18th instant, at 3 P.M.

EDW. NORTON,
Secretary.
11d 2576 Hongkong, 8th November, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the Second Day of December, 1867, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, together with a statement of Accounts to 31st October, 1867.

By order of the Committee,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

33d 2522 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of SHARES of the Company shall be closed from the Twelfth to the Thirteenth Day of November inst. (both days included), during which period no Transfer of Shares shall be registered.

By order of the Committee,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

33d 2523 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S CLUB.

Chairman,
The Honorable WILLIAM KESWICK.

Croupiers,
Dr. IVOR MURRAY, HENRY MURRAY, Esq.

Committee of Management.

WILLIAM KAYE, Esq. | J. P. DUNCANSON, Esq.
D. R. CRAWFORD, Esq. | JAMES DERWICK, Esq.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC DINNER of the above CLUB will take place at the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE, on ST. ANDREW'S DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th November, at 7.30 P.M. The Hon. WM. KESWICK in the Chair.

SCOTCHMEN desirous of being present on the occasion can obtain Tickets on application to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or to the Undersigned.

W. S. RIDDELL,
Hon. Secretary.
tf 2558 Hongkong, 6th November, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

TITAN LIGHT, AMOY.

THE LIGHT HOUSE on the Island of Titan, off Amoy, having been piratically attacked on the 30th ultimo, and the lighting apparatus carried off or destroyed, notice is hereby given that no light is now exhibited in the light-house in question.

A. F. GARDINER,
Harbour Master, Amoy.
1m 2593 Amoy, 1st November, 1867.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-ninth day of November instant, (both days included) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board,

A. NEWTON,
Assistant Secretary and Manager.
10d 2594 Hongkong, 11th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

FROM December 1st, 1867, to April 1st, 1868, the price of ICE to retail purchasers will be three (3) cents per pound. And from April 1st, 1868, to December 1st, 1868 four (4) cents per pound.

H. O'HARA,
Agent Tudor Company.

Ice House,
Hongkong, 9th November, 1867. [tf 2502

CANTON RACES.

THE above RACES will take place on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1868.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

FRED. W. COABE,
Clerk of the Course.
tf 2453 Canton, 23rd October, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Agency of P. M. S. S. COMPANY is REMOVED to *Praya West*, next door below HARBOR MASTER'S Office.

GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.
tf 2434 Hongkong, 29th October, 1867.

A CARD.

TH. H. ELMENHORST, JR.
SHIPBROKER.
tf 2494 Hongkong, 12th November, 1866.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction,

This Day,
15th November, at Noon,

At their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

The usual varied Assortment, including—Butchers, KNIVES, PADLOCKS, COFFEE-MILLS, BECLAS, COUNTER-SCALES, SCISSORS, Preserved MEATS, MUSKETS, &c.

Also,

At 12 o'clock,
to close a consignment,
40 Cases SHERRY,
10 " OLD RYE,
15 " SHIP BISCUIT,
5 " CURTIS & CHAMPAGNE BRANDY,
50 " GIN.

On the Premises,

50 DIAMONDS.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash. Before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 717. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description whatsoever, at purchaser's risk from the fall of the hammer.

2614 Hongkong, 13th November, 1867.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 16th November, 1867, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At Messrs. BRAND's Shipyard, *West Point*,

For Account of the Underwriters,

Belonging to the Dutch Ship *Tonia*,—
Quantity of SPARS, YARDS, &c.,
A quantity of Old RIGGING, DRAINS and IRONWORK.

TERMS ON SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 717. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description whatsoever, at purchaser's risk upon fall of the hammer.

2615 Hongkong, 13th November, 1867.

GRAND PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.

OF a whole Block of HOUSES, situated in a most Central Position in the Colony, and facing *Wellington* and *Cochrane Streets* and *Aguilar Terrace*, on

MONDAY,
the 18th November, 1867, at 4 P.M.,
On the Spot,

To be sold either by the Block or each House separately,

The very well built, and comfortable HOUSE, well known as the late GENERAL POLICE STATION, situated on Inland Lot No. 419. Gas laid on. Annual Ground Rent, 367.81.

Also,

The whole of the BUILDINGS adjoining the above Lot, and situated on Lots Nos. 1 and 129. The Annual Ground Rent for which is $440.16 only.

The Undersigned begs respectfully to draw the especial attention of Merchants, Bankers, Speculators, and others who are desirous either of investing their Capital to good account or of securing to themselves the possession of a productive and profitable estate, to the advantages possessed by the above first-class properties; which are, that their unquestionably Central Position secures to them at once the proof that no temporary *changes of the times* will in any wise deteriorate their value.

The situation is so airy and convenient, as to the town, rather than desirable either as Residences or places of Business. Their immediate neighbourhood is thoroughly occupied by Merchants and people of respectability.

The Buildings are all substantially erected and in good repair; in fact, most of them are all new, and constructed with very little expense by converted into Foreign Houses. And that at a very moderate cost.

The whole of the property is saleable.

So, that intending purchasers will be apt to lose a very good chance indeed, by neglecting this fine opportunity.

TERMS.—One third the amount of the purchase-money to be paid in the Currency of the Island on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on transfer. The expenses of transfer to be borne by the purchaser. And all Lot or Lots to be at the risk of the buyer from the fall of the hammer.

If desired, a part of the purchase-money may remain on Mortgage for a limited period, at moderate rates of Interest.

H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
2555 Hongkong, 5th November, 1867.

IN RE BANKRUPTCY OF Messrs. VAUCHER & Co.

BOWRA & Co.

HAVE received instructions from W. H. ALEXANDER, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
21st November, 1867, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At the Godowns of Messrs. VAUCHER & Co.,
Queen's Road, corner of Duddell Street,

The Undermentioned GOODS, including some Choice First-class WINES, LIQUEURS, BRANDY, &c., viz:—

About 262 Cases CLARET.
" 240 " SAUTERNE.
" 80 " BRANDY.
" 11 " CHAMPAGNE.
" 22 " BURGUNDY.
" 40 " LIQUEURS.
" 54 " VICHY WATERS.
" 45 " PRESERVES.
" 64 " SPORES.
" 1 " OIL.
3 IRON CHESTS.
27 CASH and DEED BOXES.
170 Boxes Very Superior Manila CIGARS.
3 Cases CORKS.
1 Cask NAILS.
1 Case ARMS.
47 Pieces MUSLIN.
1 Barrel BRANDY.

The whole of the Office FURNITURE and Sundry Bed-room FURNITURE, in the Rooms adjoining the Office, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 717. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description whatsoever, at purchaser's risk upon fall of the hammer.

2604 Hongkong, 13th November, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will Sell by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale), by order of the MORTGAGEES,

On a day hereafter to be named,
The British Ship
JULIA,

The Vessel will be Sold, with all her TACKLE, her APPAREL, and APPURTENANCES as she now lies in this harbour.

She was built of English Oak, in 1852. Her Registered Tonnage is 528 ⅝ Tons, and her Carrying Capacity 10,000 Piculs.

The inventory may be seen on board, or on application at the Auctioneers.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase-money to be paid upon the fall of the hammer, the remainder on transfer of the Vessel.

The Vessel will be at purchaser's risk immediately after the fall of the hammer.

2563 Hongkong, 29th October, 1867.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Screw Steamer
SHAFTESBURY,
Register Tonnage, Gross 680.....Net, 520.
Horse Power, 120.

The whole or 48/64ths of this Steamer will shortly be offered for Sale in Hongkong,

BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
(unless previously disposed of by
Private Contract.)

For particulars, please apply to the Undersigned.

BIRLEY & Co.
2529 Hongkong, 4th November, 1867.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

At an early date,
Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,

The following Eligible HOUSE and LANDED PROPERTIES, viz:—

INLAND LOT No. 676, measuring more or less 100 feet by 225, situated near the Gas Works, with the Newly-built HOUSES erected thereon, viz:—8 SHOPS, 2 Large GODOWN, 27 HOUSES, and 1 Covered PASSAGE-WAY, in all 53 Tenements. Annual Ground Rent, $198.84; Monthly Rental as at present let, about $220.

INLAND LOT No. 635, measuring more or less 105 feet by 150, situated at the back of the New Market, *Bonham Road*, with the HOUSES erected thereon, 20 in number. Annual Ground Rent $188.64. Monthly Rental as at present let, about $130.

INLAND LOT No. 856, measuring more or less 60 feet by 30, known as the SING-FING THEATRE, situated in *Hollywood Road*, consisting of 3 SHOPS, 1 Large HOUSE, containing 4 SHOPS, and 8 HOUSES, facing a back street, and including the Second and Third Stories of the THEATRE. Ground Rent, $37.32 per Annum. Monthly Rental as at present let, about $270.

INLAND LOT No. 599, a Piece or Parcel of GROUND, measuring more or less 105 feet square, situated near *Baxter House*. Ground Rent, $37 per Annum.

For further information, terms and particulars, apply to

H. N. MODY, *Auctioneer.*
2468 Hongkong, 25th October, 1867.

FOR SALE.

A VERY FAST-PULLING Four-oared BOAT, suitable for the Regatta. She is furnished with Awnings, Cushions, &c., complete, and of the best quality. Apply to

L. L. BUSH,
At Messrs. RUSSOW & Co.'s
East Point Godowns.
tf 2547 Hongkong, 5th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Estate of Mr. C. DAVID (comprising the business of late Messrs. H. MANSI & Co.), in liquidation under Trusteeship, will be Sold at

HOME COST PRICES.

Viz:—The entire Stock of MILLINERY and DRAPERY GOODS.

Catalogues of which are now being circulated.

The Rooms will be OPEN on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1867.

TERMS—CASH.

tf 2020 Hongkong, 31st August, 1867.

THE REGATTA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to offer for sale the Centre-board Gutter Yacht

"ECHO."

The Yacht is well known in this Colony, was copered only a year ago, has New Cotton duck sails, and is otherwise well found in every respect.

She sails fast, and would no doubt occupy a foremost place at the approaching Regatta.

1m 2400 Hongkong, 27th October, 1867.

FOR SINGAPORE,
And should sufficient inducement offer,
THE British Ship
REGINA,
1,000 Tons Register, Brady, Commander, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf 2623 Hongkong, 15th November, 1867.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!!

SCHOOL BOOKS!! SCHOOL BOOKS!!

J. W. SULLIVAN, Established 1859, Bookseller, Stationer and Newspaper Agent. BOOKS, STATIONERY and NEWSPAPERS furnished to order by Subscription. The largest assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS of any house on the Pacific Coast, send cash orders to

J. W. SULLIVAN,
Commercial Agent,
Government House,
San Francisco, California.
1m 2532 Hongkong, 13th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA LIMITED.

THE Steamship *LITTLE ORPHAN* will be in attendance at Pedder's Wharf, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock Noon, to convey the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company to Kowloon, to inspect the Company's DOCKS, prior to the Meeting advertised for MONDAY, the 18th instant.

J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.
5d 2563 Hongkong, 13th November, 1867.

ARMY SERVICES.

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate, marked outside "TENDERS FOR FLOUR") will be received by the Undersigned until Noon TO-MORROW, the 16th November, 1867, from Persons willing to contract for the supply of such quantities of American FLOUR as may be required for the use of HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS in China and Japan, for the period from 1st April, 1868, to 31st March, 1869.

The FLOUR to be extra superfine American in barrels of 196 lbs. each, and to be guaranteed to keep sound for three months after delivery.

The Tenders to state the price per barrel. Approved security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract. Conditions of Contract may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application at the CHIEF COMMISSARIAT Commissariat Office, Commissariat Office, Kowloon.

REDMOND UNIACKE,
Deputy Commissary General.
3d 2619 Hongkong, 14th November, 1867.

TENDERS for the supply of PROVISIONS and other ARTICLES required for the use of VICTORIA GAOL from the 21st November, 1867, to the 20th November, 1868, inclusive, will be received at this Office until Noon of the 18th instant.

All information required and a form of Tender may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of VICTORIA GAOL.

Tenders to be addressed to the COLONIAL SECRETARY and endorsed "Tenders for Gaol Contract, 1868."

By Command,

CECIL C. SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1867. [15d 2543

NOTICE.

CLAIMS against the British Ship *Red Deer*, from London, must be presented at the Office of the Undersigned before four o'clock p.m. THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, or they will not be recognised by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
2d 2525 Hongkong, 14th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

WE have this day REMOVED our Office to *Gage Street*, No. 17, corner of *Peel Street*.

P. & P. DEKODE FRERES.
1m 2520 Hongkong, 13th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. H. MARSH & Co.'s Establishment will be CLOSED about the 31st of October, the remainder of the STOCK from this date will be disposed of at REDUCED RATES.

tf 2416 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1867.

F. BECHTINGER,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.
Hollywood Road, No. 16.
tf 1825 Hongkong, 6th August, 1867.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG ASSOCIATION.

AT a Numerous and Influential MEETING held this day at the Rooms of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE it was resolved to form an Association for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the MILITARY CONTRIBUTION, and for Promoting the Interests of the Colony of Hongkong generally.

In accordance with the terms of this resolution, it was decided that the Association should be called THE HONGKONG ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE INTERESTS OF THE COLONY.

The following Committee, with power to add to its number, was then formed:—

The Hon. WM. KESWICK, *President.*
The Hon. FRANCIS PARRY.
Mr. J. P. DUNCANSON.
Mr. WM. LEMON.
Mr. J. C. WARNE.
Mr. WM. KAY.
Mr. A. R. SHEARER, *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.*

The annual subscription has been fixed at $5, and lists will shortly be sent round inviting residents in the Colony to become members.

tf. 2602 Hongkong, 11th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the offices of the Company on MONDAY, the 18th November, 1867, at NOON, in accordance with the 54th, 56th and 58th Clauses of the Articles of Association, "for the purpose of getting the opinions of the Shareholders as to the changes proposed to be made," in the circular of the Board of Directors to them, dated Hongkong, October 24th, 1867.

This Extraordinary meeting is called in pursuance of the following Requisition, viz:—

"We, the undersigned, Shareholders in the UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED, having this day read the circular forwarded to us by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, do hereby request that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders be called at the earliest date possible for the purpose of getting their opinion on the changes proposed to be made."

Hongkong, 25th October, 1867.

(Signed)—EDWARD J. SAGE.
H. CHATELA.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
D. C. TAZA.
For ARTHUR SASSOON, SOLOMON & D. SASSOON.
H. N. PALMER, by his Attorney J. J. SAGE.
For THOMAS HESSE, by A. H. HESSE.
H. COHEN.
J. B. ENDICOTT.
J. P. COOK, by his Attorney J. B. ENDICOTT.
E. WEHRFRITZ.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.

tf 2482 Hongkong, 28th October, 1867.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS holding PROXIES to vote at the Extraordinary Meeting, advertised for MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at Noon. In accordance with the 75th Clause of the Articles of Association, must be deposited at the Registered Office of Company 72 hours before the Extraordinary Meeting, advertised for MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at Noon. In accordance with the 75th Clause of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,

J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.
4d 2616 Hongkong, 13th November, 1867.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY 1868-69.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the undermentioned resolution, an Extraordinary General Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company on MONDAY, the 18th November, 1867, at half-past 3 o'clock P.M.

Shareholders, desirous of voting by proxy, and Shareholders holding proxies, are requested to bear in mind the following clauses in the Deed of Settlement:—

"PROXIES.

92. Every shareholder may vote by proxy at any ballot, the proxy being a shareholder; and every shareholder may be the proxy of any number of shareholders, and any shareholder may appoint such a proxy to vote for him on any particular occasion or occasions or particular question or questions or generally on all occasions and on all questions.

93. No proxy shall be treated as duly appointed or entitled to vote as such whose appointment is not in writing under the hand of the shareholder on shareholders appointing the proxy, or, unless, his appointment as proxy be deposited or received at least forty-eight hours before being voted on, at the office to be kept under the control of the Court, but to be full times produced at the request of the shareholders of proxy.

95. A book to be called "The Register of Proxies" shall be provided and kept under the superintendence of the Court, and an entry shall be made therein of every proper proxy so made, and a copy produced at the Office. But such entry shall not per facto empower the shareholder to act as proxy.

By order of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 22nd October, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION for SHARES in the above Company will not be received later than the 1st December in Hongkong.

By order of the Directors,

C. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
tf 2377 Hongkong, 8th November, 1867.

Intimations.

GARRISON AMATEUR THEATRICAL SOCIETY.

GARRISON THEATRE, NORTH BARRACKS,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MAJOR-GENERAL GUY, C.B.

IN consequence of Subscriptions having been solicited in aid of an institution for educating deceased Soldiers' daughters, the above SOCIETY have the honor to announce that they will give a performance in support of that Charity on

MONDAY,
the 18th instant,

and trust that the GENTRY of Hongkong will assist their in giving to the

HELPING HANDS,"

concluding with

"SLASHER AND CRASHER."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats $1.00
Front Seats 50

R. W. PETTY,
Manager.
7d 2605 Hongkong, 11th November, 1867.

HONGKONG AMATEUR THEATRICAL SOCIETY.

SEASON 1867-68.

THE COMMITTEE beg to announce that the FIRST PERFORMANCE of the SEASON is fixed for MONDAY EVENING, the 25th instant, at the THEATRE of the CLUB LUSITANO, when will be represented the Comedy "ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD," and the Farce,

"BOX & COX MARRIED & SETTLED."

The Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Subscription Lists for the Season are still open at the Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's.

R. HARRINGTON NELSON,
Hon. Secretary.
17d 2549 Hongkong, 8th November, 1867.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

THE DOUGLAS CHALLENGE CUP, value $300, presented by Douglas Lapraik, Esq., for annual competition by Fleets within 1866. "Mr. HAWKE'S *Mayflower*," to be competed for on MONDAY, 25th November.

YACHTS will assemble at the *Fort William* at 8 A.M., and will proceed to the westward round the Island of LING-TING, leaving it on the Port hand, returning through the JARDINE CHANNEL and LYEMOON PASS to the *Fort William*, leaving that vessel on the Starboard hand.

A plan of the Course will be presented to each boat.

CRAWFORD D. KERR,
Hon. Secretary.
3d 2627 Hongkong, 15th November, 1867.

MISS ROSE has received, *ex Southern Cross*, a Large and Choice Assortment of Autumn and Winter GOODS, consisting of:—

MORIE ANTIQUES, SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOS, WINDEY'S LLAMAS, WOOLLENS, PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, TULLE, and other EVENING DRESSES.

Open Velvet, Silk and Cloth JACKETS, all the newest designs of Ladies' and Children's HATS.

A Large Assortment of Black and Colored DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS; Black and Colored Floss and Ribbon VELVETS, in all shades.

Fancy BELTS, COMBS, BUCKLES, Ribbon, MUSLIN WORK, EDGING and INSERTION,

NOW READY

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1866. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1867.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers. $2.00
Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.50
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 10, and the last messengers left the office at 10 20.

The Daily Press.

For dispatch by the P. & O. Mail Steamer leaving to-day.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 15, 1867.

RECENT EVENTS.

THE Chinese cruisers which beset the mouths of Hongkong Harbour and make war upon the native trade, have been removed during the past fortnight, and have been reported off Macao, where they have been carrying on depredations similar to those they committed in the neighbourhood of the British Colony. Their removal from Hongkong is probably due to remonstrances addressed to Canton, which were understood to have been sent up by this Government as soon as the presence of the Customs gunboats off Hongkong was known. It is impossible to state what may have been said to the Consul, or what steps he may have taken. Now and then interesting papers or despatches relating to the action of this Government find their way to the public through unofficial channels, but there is no provision for the systematic publication of such documents. The present Governor is not indisposed to permit the publication of interesting documents, in general, but there is no regular and matter-of-course production of public papers, so that if the colony were entrusted to a governor with a secretive turn of mind, the inhabitants would know about as much of the conduct of their rulers as of the Cabinet Councils at Peking.

In reference to the system under which the Canton Customs charge double duty against goods shipped at Canton for other China ports, and transhipped at Hongkong, it may be presumed that something has been done by this Government, and that probably some remonstrances have been addressed to Mr. HART, the head of the foreign Inspectorate at Peking. A considerable time, however, must elapse before any result can ensue from this measure, as communications with Peking at this time of year are liable at any moment to be interrupted by the approach of winter in the north. The combination amongst the cotton dealers is still hanging over the heads of Hongkong merchants, and the ensuing fortnight will show how far the objects which the promoters of the movement have had in view, are likely to be achieved. The purchase of Cotton at Hongkong was to cease some time about the middle of this month, and if the next fortnight passes over without witnessing a suspension of the trade it may be presumed that the combination has broken down. To know precisely what is being done at any time amongst the Chinese merchants is very difficult. Contradictory statements are made by Europeans equally well able, one would imagine, by their position, to obtain good native evidence, and one is driven to the conclusion that even where Chinese have no motive for misrepresenting facts, they will do so very often merely to give them a coloring which they think will please their questioner, more especially if they are in any way dependant on him.

In the present *Report* will be found considerable extracts from the memorial on Treaty Revision, which has been addressed to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. It is an able document, and important truths which have to be brought to the knowledge of the Home Government are enunciated in a clear and unmistakeable manner. Fortunately for the influence which the recent memorials on Treaty Revision will have, they are unanimous in all important respects. It will be seen by any one who will give a little attention to these documents, that in the North, and in the South, and on the Coast, in China ports and in the British Colony of Hongkong alike, all British subjects concerned with the trade of China are unanimous in their broad views of the questions connected with the Tientsin Treaty. This unanimity does not spring from any common interest which all are anxious to gratify at the expense of the Chinese. The interests of Hongkong are in many ways opposed to those of the open ports, but the Hongkong memorial harmonises broadly with that of Shanghai. Each memorial takes up local questions which none of the others touch, but they are all written, as it were, in the same key. The most important feature of one and all is the protest which they embody against the manner in which there presentatives of Great Britain in China have suffered the Chinese to violate the treaty of Tientsin in so many grievous ways. The tone of the Shanghai memorial is not by any means unfriendly to the present British Minister, but it will be seen that it puts in the plainest language the painful truth that "there has been a disposition in influential quarters to endorse and to uphold" the retrogressive tendencies of the native officials. The additional concessions which the Shanghai memorial recommends beyond those promised, but never conferred by the Treaty of Tientsin, are the reasonable and natural development of the progress which ought to have been achieved during the past ten years. The right of residence in the interior which is now sought, is naturally the next step beyond the right of travelling freely in the interior, which was conceded in 1858. Indeed, the fresh demands which are made in the various memorials, are all of a simple and practical kind, not involving any grand or elaborate theories, but such as the Home Government may embody in its negotiations with the Chinese, without overstepping the limits of moderations in any respect.

Within the last few days an important step has been taken by some of the leading inhabitants of Hongkong, the effect of which may ultimately prove of great and widely spreading benefit to the colony. An Association has been formed under distinguished auspices for the purpose of securing parliamentary influence on behalf of the colony, through which relief may be obtained for the most pressing grievances under which the community suffers. By the next mail considerably fuller information concerning the operations which are contemplated by the Association will be ready to go forward, but the only public announcement, which has as yet been made, is that which describes the formation of the Association, or a preliminary meeting, held on the 11th instant, at the rooms of Chamber of Commerce. This meeting was of a private nature, but the results achieved were at once made widely public. Almost every person present, and the meeting included the leading partner of almost every firm in Hongkong, enrolled himself a member of the Association.

An interesting correspondence between the managers of all the banks in Hongkong, on the one part, and the local Government on the other, has been made public during the past fortnight. It relates to certain peculiarly oppressive and obnoxious clauses in the new Stamp Act which is now in operation here, to the serious inconvenience of trade. As the Act stood when the Bank letter was written, the duty on letters of hypothecation was the same as that on mortgage deeds, that is, $2.50 for the first $1,000 concerned, and $2 per $1,000 afterwards. The effect was to make the charge against persons hypothecating goods or documents with the banks in the way of business, something enormous. This was clearly explained in the Bank letter, and a reduction of the duty conceded by the Governor, so that the amount now charged is $2 per $5,000 secured, with a provision that no higher stamp than $24 is to be charged on any amount. The second subject treated in the letter was the charge against Bank notes. The Chinese are liable to sudden panics, during which the whole note circulation of a bank may be thrown upon its hands in a day or two, and the consequence of this is that the banks are obliged to keep treasure always on hand, equal to the full amount of the notes out. In this way they make no profit as a rule on their note circulation, and merely keep it up because the scratched dollar currency of Hongkong would be such an intolerable nuisance if business had to be transacted in specie. Yet their bank notes are to be charged with a stamp duty, based on the theory that it is only necessary for them to keep treasure to a third of a value of the notes in circulation! The Governor, however, declined to take this matter into consideration, in spite of what one would be inclined to call the manifest injustice of the existing arrangement.

The truth is, that the colony of Hongkong is in such miserable financial straits that it has to raise money anyhow, even though its permanent prosperity is threatened by the means it has to employ, as in the case of the Stamp Act. The Praya, which was to a great extent destroyed by the late typhoons, still lies in a broken and ruined state. This, indeed, is partly due to a dispute between the Government and the Marine lot holders, as to the legal liability of the latter to contribute to the expenses of repairing the damaged sea-wall; but the money which is in the Treasury is claimed by the Home Government for arrears of Military Contribution, and if that sum is sent home accordingly, the local Government will be left penniless and entirely unable for the present to undertake any public work, no matter how crying its necessity. The extent to which the colony of Hongkong is treated inconsiderately and unfairly by the Colonial Office will not be readily believed in England at first, but there is reason to hope that by means of the organisation which has now been set on foot, measures may be taken to make the true facts known.—*Overland Trade Report.*

The Hongkong Association.

(From the "Daily Press" of November 12th.)

THE meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the result of which is announced by an advertisement in these columns to-day, has, we are inclined to believe, inaugurated a new era in the public life of this colony. Public opinion in Hongkong has for some time past been growing more and more vigorous and outspoken. Indifference to public affairs was natural to the merchants of Hongkong when the colony was first formed. This community was then much smaller than it is now, composed of a few commercial potentates and their dependants, and the Government of the island was too small and humble an institution to excite their attention. A man does not necessarily become a vestryman of Pimlico parish because he has a house in Belgrave-square, and the merchants of China could no more be expected, in the first instance, to devote time and attention to the affairs of Hongkong. But the circumstances of the case have become utterly metamorphosed. As the community increased in number, and became more and more varied in its constituent elements, the Government necessarily grew in dignity and importance. Then a time came when the conditions of its existence were utterly changed. At first it was supported by the Imperial Government. The accumulations of land rents and premium, due to the acceptance by merchants, of Hongkong as a place of residence, gradually enabled the Home Government to make Hongkong a self-supporting establishment. It continued to fulfil all the functions in view of which it was first created, without costing Great Britain a farthing. By that time, one would have said, the Government might have become an object of interest to the community, but the old feeling was too strong to be speedily changed. The Government did no harm, was welcome to its landrents, might generally do what it pleased. Why should the community have anything to do with it, beyond keeping up social intercourse with its members.

The progress of change, however, continued. The population of the colony grew greater and more varied still, and minds began to gather over the previously serene skies of the little colony. The action of the Home Government became seriously injurious to the interests of the place, and unjust imposts were levied on the residents. Turning for the first time to public affairs, the colonists then found themselves in a position of humiliating helplessness. The Council at which the community was supposed to find some sort of representation, was a mere practical joke, so far as its representative character was concerned, the immemorial right of petitioning the Crown, or the Secretary of State representing the Crown, broke in their hands, and has, after repeated trials, been thrown away as an entirely useless weapon. The disgust which the community felt at the manner in which they were treated, was then nearly fatal to the growth of their political influence. Probably if the only grievances inflicted on them had been in the nature of the Military Contribution, simple exactions of money, they would have submitted in disgust rather than have overcome the strong dislike to participation in public affairs, which became after a time, so strong in the colony. But the measures of the Government have to some extent changed their character. The Stamp Act is not alone an exaction, it is a blow at the root of mercantile prosperity in Hongkong. All the leading mercantile men in the place are agreed in attributing the hostile combinations, which have been formed by certain Chinese Guilds, to the action of this Government, and mainly to the Stamp Act. Political questions had in fact become questions, with commercial Hongkong, of life or death. It was time to throw off the cloak of proud indifference to local politics which had been so long worn by the unofficial residents. The resolution to do this was taken, and the meeting of yesterday was the result. At a meeting of about thirty gentlemen, at which almost every mercantile firm of importance was represented by its leading partner, it was resolved to form an association to protect, defend, and promote the interests of the colony generally, and to operate against those measures which have been introduced in defiance of the community's earnest remonstrances, and by which its interests are threatened and endangered. That the public opinion of the colony, thus organised and concentrated, will discover within itself, a power and authority greater even than that which is anticipated, we fully and confidently believe.

The Hongkong Races.

(From the "Daily Press" of November 9th.)

THE arrangements which are being made for the approaching races, although still incomplete, have gone far enough to show that, in spite of all the difficulties against which they have had to contend, the meeting of 1867 will be quite as interesting, varied, and attractive as any of its predecessors. We believe the number of prizes will, indeed, be increased by the addition of a Garrison Cup, the particulars of which, however, have not yet been settled. The funds necessary for a new Challenge Cup were subscribed for last spring, and, although the money has not yet been laid out, there will be a Challenge race as usual, and the winner will establish a lien upon the Cup in advance of its actual purchase. We believe there was some hesitation on the part of the Stewards as to whether it would be advisable, in view of the present condition of affairs in China, to offer a cup of the full value of 500 guineas, and the point may not yet have been decided, but as the money was specially subscribed some time ago, there would be no undue extravagance in applying it to the purpose intended by the donors, many of whom have left the colony, so that their wishes could not be consulted. In reference to the sums contributed from the fund to raise the value of the different prizes, the money is the accumulation of former years, which could not be applied to any other than racing purposes, so that there is no extravagance in the arrangements of the Race Club in this respect any more than in the other. The value of some of the presentation cups is less this year than usual, as it might have been only natural to expect. Thus the Canton Cup will be worth $250, the German Cup 100 guineas, and the Northern Plate $250, instead of the more magnificent amounts subscribed sometimes on previous occasions.

Six races have already been arranged for the first day, the Wong-nei-cheong, the Canton Cup, the Pony Welter, the German Cup, the Galloway Stakes, and the Subscription Cup. The races already fixed for the second day are the Scurry Stakes, the Chalenge Cup, the Stewards' Cup, the Paresi Cup, the Northern Plate, the Roadsters' Plate, and the Valley Stakes. On the third day there will be the Ladies' Purse, the Takee Cup, the Peochow Cup, the Hack Stakes, the Shanghai Cup, and a new race for ponies, the Consolation Stakes, for all ponies not winners at the meeting. There are some other races still to be added to a programme which without them would be quite as attractive as usual, so that there is every reason to expect that, from a sporting point of view, the meeting will be all that can be wished. A fresh regulation, which will help to impart a new element of uncertainty into the race for the Challenge Cup, has, we understand, been adopted this year. Former winners are to carry 10 lbs. extra, so that, if no new horses of first-rate calibre are entered, the second rates will have an improved chance.

The Approaching Regatta.

(From the "Daily Press" of November 13th.)

IT is very satisfactory to find that the approaching regatta, which at one time was thought to be in danger of falling through altogether, has been so energetically worked up, on any former occasion. The Hongkong regatta was established in 1849. From that date till the summer of 1859 an annual regatta took place, much upon the same place as that now adopted, although the competing boats were heavier than those of the present time. In 1855, however, so little interest was taken in the affair that the club was broken up, the boat-house done away with, and the regatta of that year represented by men-of-war boats and native sampans. In 1860 several members determined to revive the regatta, and accordingly a general meeting was held on the 28th June, when it was resolved to reconstitute the Club, and on the 28th July a committee was appointed for the purpose of forming rules and regulations. It was found that the time was too short, before the winter, to enable the regatta to take place, but owing to the exertions of the committee a boat-house was constructed and boats built, and preparations were duly made, for a regatta in 1861. This was accordingly held on the 5th and 6th November with great success. From that time on, the annual celebration has been uniformly successful, except in 1865, when the weather was so unfavorable as almost to prevent racing in light boats. The prospects of this year's regatta are promising in the extreme. The prize list has been well filled up. For single pair races the committee have received a handsome cup, value $150, from the American community, and a pair of gold sculls set with emeralds, presented by an old member, to be raced for as champion sculls annually, till twice won in succession; and lastly, the most enviable prize of the meeting, the Ladies' Purse, which in value has far exceeded those of former years. The Boats for this race are likely to supersede any others that have yet come to China, on account of their lightness and admirable build. Messrs. SEARLE, of Oxford, and BIFFEN, of Hammersmith, having received instructions to eclipse each other, their boats have all arrived in good order, and have been universally admired. For the four oared races three handsome cups are offered, and four crews are entered. There is little room for choice amongst them, and the Committee, anticipating better and closer races than have been for the last three years. For yacht races there are the following prizes:—The Victoria Cup, value $75, for centerboard and half-decked boats, the Douglas Challenge Cup, value $600, for the Ocean race, a very handsome piece of plate, won last year, it will be remembered, by Mr. HAWKE's *Mayflower*, and the Naval cup for a harbor race.

Winter Anticipations.

(From the "Daily Press" of November 13th.)

WITH the return of cold weather the imagination of Hongkong residents will be once more occupied with the pleasures of rambling over the rolling hills across the water, which have been unapproachable for so many months. They have lain in a halo of glowing heat that has effectually warned off all European pedestrians, even through it sometimes imparted to them a golden, transparent beauty which they do not possess in the cooler months. Now, however, as the cool breezes come sweeping over their crests, and the sun even at midday succeeds in making respectable shadows on the ground, the "fancy lightly turns" to thoughts of excursions beyond the mountain wall which bound the view from this island, to the shallow extremities of the long sea-arms, which you reach so easily from the passes above Kowloon city, where the water-fowl are plentiful, and snipe too, may be picked up by sportsmen, and lunchons may be consumed by voracious walkers, whether they have been carrying guns or not. "In the spring," according to "Locksley Hall," "a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast," and a variety of things take place, amongst which, by the way, it is perhaps rather degrading to the hero's stability of character, to class his regard for Cousin Amy. However, the passage might be appropriately paraphrased in reference to the cold weather in the south of China, which awakens the foreign resident to a perception of the fact that many pleasures and amusements, for a long time out of reach, have once more become accessible. In November comes a fuller sense of life to all Hongkong; in November early coffee at the course is hot and strong. In November chow-chow boxes, long disused, are filled with care. In November Quangtung echoes shout, "Old boy, let's tiffin there!"

And not by any manner of means to be despised are those early tiffins or midday breakfasts, eaten after four or five hours of walking over the hills, in the open space, perhaps, beside some secluded loss-house, when, in consideration of ten-cent pieces, the presiding functionary will cheerfully loan you the temple furniture, and is not in the least annoyed at seeing the potatoes boiled directly in front of the altar, even though it may be erected to the honour and glory of a really imposing and venerable deity with a scarlet face and a brass nose. These *al fresco* festivals are remembered long afterwards, with a tenacity, indeed, out of proportion to the magnitude of their pleasure they afford at the time, considerable as that may be. There are fairer scenes, by a great deal, to be discovered in other parts of the world—there are brighter, cleaner, and pleasanter peasants elsewhere—than the country people of China; and there are many districts which lend themselves to the purposes of pic-nics more readily than this wild, and mountainous southern province. Still there are not many pic-nics, we imagine, that are more completely successful, both for the pleasure they afford at the time, and for the satisfactory after-taste, than a good excursion from Hongkong over the hills of the mainland. The monotony of Hongkong life, for one thing, makes the change of scene peculiarly enjoyable, the material comforts provided for the pedestrians, owing to the manner of life habitual among foreign residents in China, are generally very abundant, and there is an incongruity between the British pic-nic and the Chinese empire which gives a piquancy to the proceedings, and can never be quite forgotten, even by seasoned residents to whom the Canton river is as familiar as the Strand, and Kowloon more commonplace than Charing Cross. Moreover the Quangtung pic-nic differs essentially from the boat excursions of the north. Very enjoyable also are they, but through they are enterprises on a larger scale altogether than the single day walks of which we are speaking, and though they may take the voyager to more celebrated places than those we can reach on foot from Kowloon, there is no scenery to be had without going a very long way from this model settlement. The views meanwhile which may be had within a walk of a few hours from the shore opposite this island, are absolutely beautiful, not for China merely, but putting them in comparison with Scotland or Wales or far famed Killarney. There are wooded glens and ranges beyond ranges of picturesque mountains, and blue glimpses of the sinuous bays, in all sorts of impossible places. There are no cornfields or smiling farmsteads, or sleepy looking stacks of brown hay, or civilised cows with hides of the smut and cream color, or bushy hedges, pink and sweetly odorous with the delicate dog-roses. But the terraces of paddy, colour the Chinese landscape, here and there with patches of a brighter, purer, and more intense green than can be found anywhere at home, even at spring time in the meadows of the Emerald Isle itself. Wild water buffaloes give a character to the scene, looking as big and clumsy as elephants, but leaping, when startled, down the steep hill sides as nimbly as deer, and as though a confusion of crags and ferns and heather at an angle of forty-five were as easy to travel over as level turf. The villages, it is true, in the China landscape, are better at a distance, where being mostly mud colour they efface themselves altogether in the plains, but here and there a gaudily painted joss-house, with a ridiculous contour, will make a highly effective object for the foreground of the picture.

A Warning to Ladies.

On Saturday afternoon the 9th inst., about 3 o'clock, a lady was passing along Bonham-road, near the Dockyard school, when the chair was suddenly stopped by a well-dressed Chinaman. The man was armed with a short stick pointed with steel, and after asking the chair-coolies to what house they belonged, directed them to put the chair down. He at the same time turned to the Lady saying—"You want chow chair?" the prompt answer from the Lady, who is in the habit of carrying a pistol, was "You wanchee that?" at the same time presenting a revolver at the man's head. He quickly disappeared down the nearest street.

Piracy and Murder.

Some time ago a report was made at the Central Police-station that on the 10th Oct. the junk *Ee-li*, of 1,200 piculs carrying capacity, was boarded while near Junk Island, by two Hakkow boats, who fired into her, threw stinkpots, and eventually ran alongside and boarded. Seven chests of opium, and treasure to the value of $1,500, was removed from the junk, one man fell overboard, and three were barely burned by the stink-pots. On the 11th inst., a junk was brought up to the station, who was identified by the master of the *Ee-li* as having been among the pirates. The case was remanded in order to give the police an opportunity of producing the necessary witnesses.

Fire at the Kowloon Dock.

About half-past three o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th instant, a fire broke out in some buildings on the ground of the Union Dock Co.'s new works at Kowloon. It appears as far as can be ascertained, to have originated from a spark, or lighted paper, which accidentally fell from a cook house situated in the back of the building in which the Europeans connected with the works resided, and which was situated on a bluff considerably above the dock. This being merely a light bamboo erection, was immediately in flames, and before the Europeans who were at work in the dain could reach the spot, the roof had fallen in, and they were unable to save the least portion of their property. The fire then ran quickly down the hill and was communicated to a range of mat buildings used as work-shops and dwelling places for the coolies, as well as the contractors office, and these were completely destroyed, but the further conflagration was stayed by the removal of all inflammable matter from the neighbourhood. As soon as the volume of smoke was seen ascending, assistance was sent by the different men-of-war in harbour, but it arrived too late to be of effective service as most of the damage was done within a quarter of an hour from the first appearance of the flame. Some police were also in attendance. A small heap of wood continued to burn on until late in the evening, but the Company have not suffered any material loss in the shape of material. The contractor managed to save a few of his books only, and the rest were destroyed, but the heaviest loss falls on Messrs. Spratt and Yancey, who lived on the spot, and have literally lost their all.

A Shipload of Coolie Emigrants.

The British ship *Veritas*, Capt. Carey, cleared on the 5th inst. for Surinam, Dutch Guayana, with two hundred and ninety Chinese male adult emigrants and nine or ten females. The men have each signed an agreement before the Harbour-master to serve for five years as field labourers at the rate of $7 per month, each year to consist of three hundred working days, Sundays and festivals as observed in the colony, to be holidays, but the wages are not to commence until arrival, and the advance they have severally received here (from $8 to $11) to be deducted. They receive a free passage out, and are supplied with suitable provisions and medical attendance until they begin to draw their wages, when they will have to provide themselves; and besides this, at the expiration of their five years service they are entitled to a bonus of $60, and have the option either of re-engaging or returning home. It being deemed desirable to encourage female emigration, the women, who are all emigrants' wives, receive a bonus of $20, together with all advantages except wages, as no labour is required of them. The internal arrangements of the vessel are excellent. She is a fine, strong British-built ship, with lofty 'tween decks, round which run two tiers of bunks fore and aft, a small portion of the after part being partitioned off for the women. Cleanliness of course is the first object; all hands are therefore roused out at six a.m., the 'tween decks are thoroughly washed down and dried by some of the emigrants, under the supervision of five head men, or sergeants, who receive extra pay and keep a look out generally, while 12 cooks are preparing the morning meal, which is supplied both of excellent quality and in abundance, as also is the second meal, which is partaken of at 4 p.m. All lights are extinguished at 8 p.m., with the exception of two locked lanthorns, and one man is continually patrolling the 'tween decks all the time, to see that nothing wrong takes place. During the day the emigrants may disport themselves as they please, and during their rather prolonged stay in harbour they used to amuse themselves by gambling, smoking opium, &c. &c., according as their means allowed, but as it is improbable that any of them had money enough to indulge in these vices to excess, they were allowed to do as they liked. The arrangements with respect to fire are very good. Hoses are kept in readiness in different parts, and there is a fire-engine available at a moment's notice. Ventilation too has not been neglected. Besides a fine airy hatch-house, ventilators are placed along the deck at short intervals, so that when the vessel is in motion there will be quite a current of air below, and, under any circumstances, there can be no lack of good fresh air. The vessel is manned by only her ordinary crew of twenty hands, but there is a good supply of firearms kept handy in case of any untoward event happening. The price to be paid for every emigrant landed, is £9 a head, and although the *Veritas* has been rather long on the berth, yet she has been on demurrage since October 20th, and with anything like reasonable good fortune will not make a bad thing for her owners. There is every reason to suppose that she will make a successful passage, for all is in her favour. She is a good ship, in fine sailing trim, the emigrants are all healthy and contented, provisions and water are good and plentiful, and last, but not least, she is commanded by an able and experienced man. Some time ago it was reported in the police columns of this journal that a certain tailless old offender, brought before Mr. Goodlake on a charge of returning to the colony after having been deported, stated that he merely came back with a view to emigrate, as he could get no employment in his own country. Mr. Goodlake, unveiling to bank the man's good intentions, took him at his word and sent him off at once to Messrs. Bosman and Co., agents for the *Veritas*, the result of which was that the man was engaged and sent on board there and then. But next day, the gentleman having actual charge of the shipment, having read this report, proceeded at once on board the *Veritas*, turned up all hands, picked out the unfortunate old offender, and sent him on shore at once, with the remark that John Bull might send his convicts to Van Diemen's Land if he liked, but they were not wanted in Dutch Guayana.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce Memorial.

The full text of the memorial to the British Minister at Pekin, from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, has now been published. The earlier passages, which are of great interest, are as follows:—

Before entering into the details of the various subjects which call for specific attention, your memorialists deem it advisable to submit to your Excellency a general statement of their views with regard to the working of the present Treaty.

Although, like most instruments of the kind, the Treaty of Tientsin is not without its defects, experience has shown that, in the main it is suited to the objects for which it was designed, and that its terms, properly adhered to are sufficient to secure the progress of foreign trade, and bring producers and consumers into direct contact with one another.

The conditions under which it was contemplated that this end would be attained were, that the satisfactory and faithful carrying out of the various provisions of the Treaty should be secured by the direct supervision of diplomatic agents accredited to the capital, who would be able to put in force an active, vigilant and firm policy with regard to such questions as might from time to time arise. This scheme, events have proved to have been wisely devised; and there can be doubt that had foreign influence been more stringently felt by the native authorities, the last eight years intercourse with China, would, in the opinion of your memorialists have been productive of far greater results in the furtherance of our commerce than has proved to be the case.

Notwithstanding certain impediments to which your memorialists will allude hereafter, the success of the scheme laid out by the Treaty is unmistakably shown in the expansion of trade which has taken place since that instrument came into force. In spite of exceptional drawbacks,—the effects of a devastating rebellion, and an unprecedented rise in the prices of cotton manufactures, consequent upon the outbreak of the American war—trade both in Imports and Exports has increased, a fact proving that the Treaty is of such a nature that foreign commerce may be developed under its provisions, and justifying the conclusion that there is a vast field for furtherance of mutuallie interests in China, and that the capability of the country for consuming manufactured goods is as large as has been generally imagined.

The result of trade up to the present time must not, however, be taken as an index of what might be obtained if the Treaty provisions were fully carried out. They show what in spite of much obstructiveness on the part of the native officials, in spite of illegal exactions in the form of Transit Dues, and in spite of the denial to us of privileges which, there can be little question the Treaty was intended to secure, has been accomplished by the natural working of supply and demand, and the trading instincts of the Chinese people. There can, however, be little doubt that, had the full privileges which the Treaty was designed to obtain been accorded to foreign commerce, one very important branch of business, namely the Import trade might have been far more extended than has been the case.

The design of the Treaty was, by throwing open the producing and consuming districts to foreign capital and energy, and by fostering a closer communication between the Chinese people and Europeans, to introduce an element of progress into our trading relations, previously shackled by innumerable artificial and unjust obstructions.

This object has, however, only been attained to a limited extent. No sooner did the Chinese feel themselves independent of foreigners, after the Taiping Rebellion had been suppressed by their aid, than the native officials began steadily, though insidiously, to advocate retrogressive views, which it is a matter of regret to your memorialists, there has been a disposition in influential quarters to endorse and to up-hold.

A desire has been shown in interpreting the Treaty of Tientsin to ignore that element of progress which, if tempered with prudence, could not fail to be productive of the most satisfactory results; determination has been manifested to read the clauses conferring privileges, in a light adverse to foreigners, whenever the text was susceptible of dubious interpretation; and even when the rights claimed by Europeans accorded fully with the spirit of the Instrument.

RESIDENCE IN THE INTERIOR.

With respect to residence in the interior, your memorialists would observe that it seems almost beyond a question, that unless this privilege be recorded the force and bearing of the Treaty applicable to the freedom of trade from the arbitrary restrictions placed upon it, will be wholly lost. So long as we are confined to the Treaty ports, it is within the power of the Chinese officials to tax our trade to any extent they please, and experience has fully demonstrated that they will not hesitate to make use of this power.

The right of renting land and houses in the interior would pave the way to the introduction of railways, and the development of the mineral resources of China, and your memorialists need scarcely refer to the important advantages to be derived by all interested in steam navigation from the efficient working of the coal fields of China. The recent discoveries of coal mines near Chinkiang, in a particularly favourable position, gives a practical bearing to the question.

Should Her Majesty's Government not be of opinion that the Treaty will admit of residence in the interior, it is the earnest hope of your memorialists that they may consider it advisable to negotiate for this privilege; at all events for the right of residence within a fixed radius, or perhaps two hundred miles from some or all of the treaty ports.

Your memorialists suggest that Licenses from the Consuls at the nations treaty ports should be issued, and regulations framed under which the foreigner in the interior would be liable not only for the payment of all personal taxation to which he, in common with his Chinese neighbours may lawfully be subject, but also for his appearance at the licensing port on the summons of his Consul, to answer any charge which may be referred against him.

Your memorialists are not of opinion that the privilege would be at first numerously availed of, the necessary agents skilled in the language not being at hand; but they are impressed with the conviction that the residence of qualified foreign agents at the principal internal marts is the only means of derivng accurate information regarding the sources of supply and the wants of consumption, without which no trade can be conducted on a sound basis.

Your memorialists consider the presence of these agents in the interior, and the fixed commutation of local taxation, known as the Transit Dues, to be the proper safeguards against the exhaustive and illegal levies, which are sapping the foundations of profitable traffic, promising to render nugatory all the advantages offered by the Treaty.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Closely allied to the privilege of residence in the interior is its bearing upon the progress of trade and the protection of traffic from arbitrary imposts, is the right to convey specie and merchandize in steam cargo boats up and down the navigable creeks connecting the country districts with the shipping ports—on which subject the Chamber of Commerce addressed your Excellency at length on the 25th July, 1866.

It is desirable to point out that two very distinct questions appear to have been confounded with regard to this matter. That of navigating the whole of the rivers in China with vessels bearing foreign flags has become mixed up with the minor one of a merchant being permitted to send into the interior small steam cargo boats for the purpose of transmitting his produce and goods, or bringing down such produce as he may have purchased. The former question, viz., the right to navigate all the rivers and waters of China in large steamers, is one which your memorialists are not prepared to open; but the latter, which applies only to the employment of small steam cargo boats, is of considerable importance.

The acquisition of the right has been advocated for the reasons that it is in accordance with spirit of the Treaty, that it will substitute for an antiquated system of carriage,—at once expensive and hazardous,—a speedy, and safe mode of lighterage, and will afford a safeguard against illegal levies upon merchandize *in transitu*. The Chinese have opposed the innovation, on the grounds that classes of the population would be thrown out of employment, and that control over the foreign crews would be impracticable.

Your memorialists need not expose the fallacy of the second ground on which opposition to the proposal is offered by the Chinese Government, or enter at length upon a consideration of the manifest benefits which would accrue, no less to the interests of trade than to the amelioration of the condition of the Chinese people, from free communication between the coast and the interior; but with regard to the exercise of control over the proceedings of the boats and their crews, your memorialists consider that all that would be necessary to secure the Chinese Government from evasion of their fiscal regulations, and the native population against lawless outrages, would be to apply to foreign craft the same system which is already in force with regard to native boats, viz., that the steamers should be registered at the Customs Houses of the Treaty ports to which their owners may belong, and to provide that bonds taken from responsible sureties that the vessels shall be confined to legitimate traffic, and their crews be held amenable to the jurisdiction of the Consular authorities. It may also be deemed desirable to make stipulations as to the capacity and build of the steamers which it will be lawful to employ.

ILLEGAL LOCAL TAXATION.

Passing from political questions to those of an administrative nature, your memorialists would respectfully urge upon your Excellency's consideration the urgent necessity for an Imperial declaration to prevent illegal local taxation, and the exaction of dues upon foreign goods *in transitu*.

The levy of a single *cash* upon foreign manufactures, in excess of the Treaty Dues, ought, it appears to your memorialists, to become the subject of prompt remonstrance on the part of the Consul, and immediate demand for redress. Whatever may be said about the right of the Chinese to tax their own subjects, it cannot by any plausibility of argument be held that a Chinese official has the right to send his servants into a foreigner's warehouse in order to extract a fixed contribution from the purchasers, in excess of the Tariff rates already paid. Your memorialists beg to illustrate their views by putting the question of what would have been said, if, immediately after the conclusion of the Cobden Treaty with France, the French Government had proceeded to place a tax, not upon English goods, but upon those who traded in them, or what would have been thought if in the British Parliament, a poll tax had been voted upon all persons who dealt in French Wines? It is scarcely to be imagined that such ill-faith would have been tolerated, and yet it is what we are submitting to in China.

The Chinese officials are never at a loss for a plausible excuse to levy taxes of this nature. At one time it is a war, at another a famine, at a third a rebellion; and the most noticeable feature in the matter is, that when once a tax of this kind has been imposed, it continues in force long after the cause of its being originally raised has ceased to exist, and when no excuse whatever can be found for its levy.

Your memorialists therefore suggest that, seeing the constant bad faith which the native authorities are guilty of, it would be desirable to stand strictly upon the Treaty rights with regard to duties, and insist that any taxes raised upon foreign goods, or upon those trading in foreign goods on account of their so trading, should be considered as a gross disregard of Treaty obligations on the part of the Chinese authorities, and the occasion of an urgent claim upon the Government.

TRANSIT DUES.

In respect to transit duos, your memorialists are strongly in favour of the system which provides for a commutation of inland dues upon imports and exports; and, upon careful consideration, are of opinion that great advantage would be gained by making the Transit Duty of 2½ per cent. as leviable by Treaty, payable at the market in which export produce is bought or imports sold, in place of paying it, as at present, into the Foreign Customs. It is naturally a source of vexation to the local authorities that dues which, according to custom, formerly came into their own coffers, should be now paid to the Provincial Exchequer, subject to Imperial control; and it is also to be remembered that, to a certain extent, this is an injustice to those officials who look to taxes upon the produce bought or goods sold in their districts as the means of raising their revenue. Under such circumstances, a strong prejudice is naturally felt by them against foreign trade, and they are under temptation to impose taxes upon produce bought by foreigners; while, in consequence of no other duty being levied on it in the district, they are able to do so without fear of popular discontent.

If, however, the Transit dues were paid, as they should be, to the local officials at the place where the transactions occur, the mandarine would welcome the foreigner and be inclined to foster his trade, seeing that it would contribute handsomely to their local revenue. All that would be necessary for carrying out this arrangement in the case of Exports, would be that foreign merchants should be required to lodge at the Custom House of the Port of Export a receipt from the Chinese official in the district where the goods had been bought, for this amount of Transit Dues payable by the Consignee; in the case of Imports a receipt could be handed to the Agent in charge of the goods, by the Revenue Authorities at the place where the cargo may be sold, and should be returned to the Customs' office within a reasonable period.

RESUME.

To summarise the few remarks which your memorialists have had the honour to submit to your Excellency, it would appear that the Treaty of Tientsin is in the main fitted to the object for which it was designed, if carried to its legitimate conclusions, that is, to conclusions in accordance with the spirit in which it was framed, and the principles upon which it is based; and any revision sought for should be directed, not so much to the acquisition of new privileges as to a confirmation and extension of those already granted. As the Treaty has been interpreted, the slightest infraction of its provisions on the part of foreigners is immediately punished by the power and authority of the Government to which the offender belongs, but demands against the Chinese Government for the redress of injuries sustained by foreigners appear to be regarded rather with reference to political than judicial considerations, the maintenance of the dignity and *prestige* of the Chinese Government seeming to weigh more with the foreign authorities than the spirit of the Treaty or the claims of justice. Thus, up to the present time, the Treaty has failed, not from its nature, but from its interpretation: not from defects inherent in its provisions, but from the mode in which those provisions have been carried out. To open China to foreign commerce is clearly not the work of a day. A Treaty, however ably drawn up, is obviously insufficient to clear a way through time-honoured obstructions, and to substitute for an antiquated *régime* of protection and monopoly a system embodying the true principles of free trade and progress. The labour of doing this was wisely left in the hands of the Plenipotentiaries and Superintendents of Trade at Pekin. To them was delegated the duty of seeing that the principles enunciated in the Treaty should become embodied in action; that any attempts on the part of the Chinese Government to evade its stipulations should be speedily checked; that subtle arguments for curtailing its privileges should be rebutted; that illegal levies should be suppressed; that the securities for the administration of justice should be held with a tight hand.

So far as this duty has been performed the Treaty his succeeded; so far as it has been omitted the Treaty has failed, and fail it will, whatever the terms of the privileges granted by it be not scrupulously and vigilantly protected against the constant opposition of a Government as subtle in design as unscrupulous in action. But if the principles and objects of the Treaty be watched and guarded, your memorialists can see no reason to doubt that it will prove all that is wanted for the advancement of commerce, bringing into closer contact with one another European and native producers and consumers, no less to the benefit of the Chinese people than to the development of foreign trade.

The Praya Conference.

Agreeably to an invitation from the Colonial Government, the Marine lot-holders met on November 2nd at the Office of the Registrar General, for the purpose of conferring with that officer and the Surveyor-General, on behalf of the Government, relative to the vexed question of repairing or rebuilding the Praya and seawall, so mischaraged by the two recent typhoons.

The following marine lot-holders were present:—Messrs. Carey Smith, F. B. Forbes, W. Lemann, J. P. Duncanson, Geo. J. Holland, Gavin Thomson, and A. G. Hogg.

A prolonged conversation took place, but this gave rise to no particular result, and the upshot of the meeting was that the Marine lot-holders handed in the following letter to the Governor, containing a final statement of their views.

HONGKONG, 29th October, 1867.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Lessees of Marine Lots, have carefully

submit that the service we render the public, by relieving them from a cumbersome currency, ought to be put against the small profit we may at long intervals make on a portion of our note issue.

We consider that the Banks will pay a large share of the Stamp Revenue. A merchant pays nothing on his transactions *Inwards*; but what may be called a Bank's transactions inwards, viz:—the receiving of Bills drawn *against Imports* from Shanghai and the Coast Ports, and especially from England and India, will be a heavy tax on the Banks, as every Bill must be stamped in the same way as Bills drawn or negotiated in the Colony, *against Exports*.

The ordinance does not operate in the same way on merchants. We do not wish however to open up this point, but we trust your Excellency will see fit to amend the clauses noticed in this communication, and give the relief sought for.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JAS. BERWICK, *Acting Manager*, Hongkong.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
W. JACKSON, *Manager*, Hongkong.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
W. KAYE, *Manager*, Hongkong.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
V. C. KEESSER, *Manager*.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
Hongkong Agency.
E. DELBANCO, *Manager*.

To His Excellency,
Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, C.B.,
Governor of Hongkong.

COLONIAL-SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HONGKONG, *7th November*, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I am desired to inform you, in reply to the communication of the 15th ultimo, signed by yourself and other resident Bankers, that His Excellency has had under serious consideration the observations with which you favoured him in that communication, as to the undue pressure put by the Stamp Ordinance on Letters of Hypothecation, and on the Bank Notes which you issue, rather, as you state, for the general convenience of the public than any profit derived from them by the Banks.

In reference to the first point, His Excellency felt that he could at once, without prejudice to the Public interests, concede that the amount leviable on temporary loans generally obtained by the Hypothecators of documents, themselves stamped, and attached to Bills of Exchange likewise stamped, was excessive in proportion to other parts of the Schedule. The Government Gazette will accordingly have already apprized you that His Excellency having recognised the policy of acceding to your wishes on that subject lost no time in lowering the Stamp duty on Letters of Hypothecation, and he has learned with much pleasure that the duty now fixed is regarded as moderate.

The other question relative to the duty leviable on Bank Notes involved many interesting and difficult points, and His Excellency, therefore took further time to consider it, but without at present entering into any detailed explanation of the reasons in influencing him, I am desired to state that the Governor having allegedly consented to remit one-third of that duty, is of opinion that any further reduction of the duty is inexpedient, and even if it were expedient, that the question cannot be dealt with satisfactorily without a larger experience of the working of the Stamp Ordinance, and the amount of revenue derivable from that source.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CECIL C. SMITH,
Acting Colonial-Secretary.

To J. Berwick, Esq.,
Acting Manager of the Oriental Bank,
And Others.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the "Philomela."

The British ship *Philomela*, Captain Taggart, left Yokohama September 10th, in ballast, bound for Foochow. Experienced a succession of strong S.W. gales until the 22nd, when the wind veered round to the Eastward, commencing light, but gradually increasing on the 23rd, when it had risen to a strong gale with a very high sea. The Barometer had fallen to 29.40, and every preparation was made for a typhoon, which was expected. On the 24th, at noon, Tong-ping Island bore West, distant ten miles, gale still increasing in violence with terrific squalls from the N.E., and the weather generally bore a threatening appearance. 25th, Bar. 29.20, falling rapidly. At 4 p.m. the gale had increased to a perfect hurricane, and a heavy squall, accompanied by lightning and fierce rain, threw the vessel over on her broadside, so that the choe reached under water, the only sail set, had to be closed up and furled. Midnight, barometer 29., blowing a terrific typhoon from N.E. with a tremendous cross sea, which was forcing the ship bodily to leeward. On the 26th, at 2 a.m., the vessel received a violent shock from a heavy sea, which knocked her over on her beam ends, sending the ballast to leeward over the shifting boards, which were up to the beams. At 6 a.m., took a cast of the lead, and found bottom at 17 fathoms, shortly afterwards shoaling to 12 fathoms. Finding the water shallowing so rapidly made every effort to wear ship, and as she would not pay off, cleared away the anchors for letting go, but while in the act, the ship took the ground with a frightful shock, on what proved to be the sands off Lokong, on the N.W. coast of Formosa. The lower-mast heads immediately snapped off, the sea breaking over the ship fore-and-aft. Immediately cut away the remainder of the masts and let go both anchors to ease and keep the vessel's head to the surf. Finding the ship had now become a complete wreck, and as the gale was moderating, began to clear away the boats, but by this time the water had commenced to leave the vessel, and she was shortly left high and dry. Waited therefore for the turn of tide, but immediately the sands dried, the natives came down by hundreds, and took entire possession of the vessel, driving the crew on shore, and robbing them even of the few clothes they had on. The captain and crew then proceeded to the village in their deauded state, and were fortunate enough to find the house of the mandarin of the place, who gave them food and shelter, but would not allow them to go outside for five days, making signs that the people would kill them. On the sixth day, October 1st, they were all put on board a junk bound for Takao, having received a dollar each, and a small basket of native bread from the mandarin by way of provisions, but this, however, did not last long, and furthermore the junk was very short of water. As she was also leaky she was run into one of the Pescadore Islands, where they remained eleven days, eight days having elapsed before any work whatever was done at the junk, and the natives would not allow the Europeans to caulk her. At length she again put to sea, and after eighteen days of great suffering and demi-starvation, the unfortunate crew were landed at Takao on the 18th of October, where they were hospitably received and kindly treated by H.B.M. Consul, who fed them all and supplied them with clothing. They remained here three days, when they were all taken on board H.M. gun-boat *Rinderpest*, and landed safely in Amoy on the 23rd, when they were again kindly received by H.M. representative there, Mr. R. Swinhoe. A Naval Court of enquiry was held on the loss of the vessel on the 26th, the result of which is given below.

Decision of the Naval Court held at Amoy to inquire into the loss of the British ship *Philomela*:—

"The court is of opinion that the master took the proper precautions to meet the gale of wind, but the wind increasing to a typhoon, the vessel was laid over on her beam ends, and her ballast shifting, she was retained in that position because immanageable, was carried into shallow soundings and eventually grounded. The ship had apparently fore-reached more than the master had supposed.

The court considers that the shifting of the ballast, and the force of the typhoon, were the obvious causes of the disaster, and it does not impute any blame to the master or crew, who seem to have done all that was necessary under the circumstances.

For on sounding in 17 fathoms and then in 12, if the anchors had been let go it is doubtful whether the ship would have ridden, or have club-hauled in such a sea.

(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE,
H. M.'s Consul at Amoy.
" J. ELLIOT PRINGLE,
Lt. Commander H. M.'s Gunboat "Rinderpest."
" C. H. MIDDLETON,
Master barque "Cleta."
" ALFRED CHASE,
Master ship "Bavina."

Shanghai Races.

(*From the "Rosenter."*)

FIRST DAY.

But for the similar hot weather to that which marred the sport at the last day's Regatta, the Races yesterday would have been thoroughly enjoyable. The attendance at the Grand Stand was not quite so large as we could have wished to see; but we were glad to notice a fair number of ladies. There was on the whole capital sport and many races were hotly contested. The time over which the day's events extended was a little too long, and the first saddling bell is to be rung to-day at 1 to 1 P.M., the Races to commence punctually at 1 P.M.

MALOO PLATE—distance ¾ mile. *West Mongolian* jumped off with a lead, but was soon collared by *Birdlime* and *Accident*. The three raced in this order until reaching the distance post, when *West Mongolian* headed *Accident*, but did not succeed in reaching *Birdlime*, who, however, only won after a severe struggle. Time 1m. 18sc.

CATHAY CUP—distance 1 mile. Three horses started for this Race, *Butler* taking the lead, which he maintained until nearing the post, when *Traveller* passed him, and a close race ensued for the second place. Time 2m. 42sc.

MAIDEN STAKES—distance ¾ mile. Nine Ponies started in this Race. *Wamba* went to the front, closely followed by *Creme de la Creme* and *Cornucopia*. The rest drew up at the miles post, and they all ran together half way up the straight, when *Joli Cœur* ran through and won easily by three lengths; *Cornucopia* second, *Assassin* third. Time 1m. 57sec.

WANGPOO STAKES—distance, 2 miles.—Six ponies started for this race. *West Mongolian* forced the pace, closely followed by *Cigar*. At the half-mile post all except *Polshot*, who kept a little behind, rushed up, and a blanket could cover them; and during the second round they kept on in this way very steadily till nearing the turn, when *West Mongolian* pulled up, and *Polshot* was seen to be working up. Meantime, the rack began breaking, *Sedowa* coming in winner, *Conundrum* a good second, and *Cornucopia* third. Time, 4m. 41s.

AUTUMN CUP. Three horses, namely, *Pomeroy*, *Traveller*, and *Dundee* started for this race. *Dundee* went off with the lead, which he maintained throughout, though hard pressed by *Traveller*; and he won a severely-contested race by one length, there being two lengths between second and third. Time 2m. 22 sec.

THE CONCORDIA CHALLENGE. *Birdlime* rushed off with a lead, closely followed by *Saucedos*, *Accident*, and *The Rejected*, and so they ran until nearing the ¾ mile post, when *Birdlime* fell back, the others racing neck and neck to the distance post, when *Saucedos* came away and won by two lengths; *Rejected* second, *Fleur de Lis* third. Time 3m. 25sec.

THE WOOSUNG PLATE.—This was a very good race between two of the finest ponies that ever ran in China. *Mors aux Dents*, the great crack of last meeting, jumped off with a lead, which he maintained throughout, although very hard pressed by *Sedowa*, and succeeded in winning by a nose. So close was this race, that had it been lighter it was thought the Stewards would have declared it a dead heat. Time 3m. 25sec.

Shanghai Races.

(*From the "N. C. Herald."*)

SECOND DAY.

The first Shanghai Derby Day will long be remembered by those who were present, inasmuch as one stable had the extraordinary luck to finish first and second for the big race. Another feature was the overthrow of the "crack" in two successive races, which proves that his heart is anywhere but "in the right place," as the mile and half was run in three seconds worse time than he did it in yesterday.

There are seldom any accidents, considering the number of vehicles of various descriptions that start at or about the same time. This evening, however, a pony in a basket trap became rather unmanageable, and after fouling and upsetting a Chinese lady out of her chair, bolted across the road, where he was secured and held until all was all right. In less firm hands he might have created considerable confusion and possibly disaster in the Maloo.

1.—NORTHERN CUP.

Mr. Alexander's w.p. The Rejected, 10st 3lb...1
Mr. Idonoboo's b.p. Accident, 9st 7lb.....2
Mr. Hooper's g.p. Birdlime, 10st 12lb.....3
Lord Noscoozo's sk.p. Mors aux dents, 10st 13lb 0
Mr. Alexander's w.p. Fleur de Lis, 9st 3lb...0
Mr. Simpleton's g.p. Silver Leaf, 10st 3lb.....0
Mr. Fungus' g.p. West Mongolian, 10st 6lb...0

Betting—Even on *More aux Dents*, 3 to 1 against *Rejected*, 5 to 1 *Accident*.

Birdlime got away with the lead, closely followed by *Rejected* and *Accident*, they run thus till reaching the half mile post, where *More aux Dents* took closer order and they came on together into the straight, where *Accident* and *Rejected* drew away and finished a punishing struggle home. *Accident* seeming to have the best of it at the finish, but *Rejected* coming again won by a neck. *Birdlime*, three lengths off, was third, and *Fleur de Lis* fourth. Run in 2min. 11sec.

2.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY.

Mr. Fungus' d.p. Conundrum 1
Do. sp.p. Joli Cœur 2
Lord Noscoozo's s.p. Cornucopia 3
Mr. Mala Roos' c.p. Creme de la Creme ..4
Mr. Idonoboo's w.p. Rejection raising the ..0
Do. b.p. The Raven 0
Capt. Fracasse's g.p. The Rogue 0
Lord Noscoozo's b.p. Wamba 0

Betting—6 to 4 against Conundrum, 3 to 1 against Joli Cœur and Cornucopia, 10 to 1 Creme de la Creme, 50 to 1 any other.

The Raven in company with Joli Cœur were the first away, and passed the stand some lengths in front of The Rogue and Wamba, at the mile post, Wamba went to the front and led along the back stretch to the 2 mile post, where The Raven was beaten, and Conundrum and Joli Cœur had the race to themselves, the former winning in Canter by 2 lengths, same between 2nd and 3rd, Creme de la Creme was fourth, and Prediction fifth. The Rogue being last a long way. Run in 3min. 29sec.—First mile in 2.13sec.

3.—THE SHANGHAI CUP.

Mr. Baker's b.h. Havannah, 9st 12lb.....1
Capt Granville's c.g. Traveller, 10st 5lb.....2
Mr. Ball's c.h. Dundee, 10st 5lb.....3

Betting—5 to 4 on *Traveller*.

This race requires but little comment, as *Havannah* led from start to finish, and though *Traveller* made a desperate effort to overhaul him on getting into the straight, he won in a common canter by four lengths.—Time 1st mile, 1.52½—1½ miles 2.50 min.

4.—THE FARMER'S PLATE.

Lord Noscoozo's g.p. Snowdon, 10st 2lb.....1
Mr. Alexander's ch.p. Honest John, 9st 12lb. 2
Mr. Idonoboo's b.p. Accident, 9st 8lb.....3
Mr. Fairoffer's ch.p. Bogtrotter, 9st 12lb.... 0
Mr. Fungus' g.p. Assassin, 9st 8lb.....0
Do. w.p. West Mongolian, 10st 12lb 0
Mr. Idonoboo's g.p. His Majesty, 9st 8lb.... 0
Mr. Field's w.p. Curio, 10st 2lb.....0
Mr. Longville's w.p. Excelsior, 10st 6lb.....0
Mr. Francis' b.p. Preface, 9st 8lb.....0
Mr. Mala Roos' c.p. Creme de la Creme 9st 12lb 0

Betting—3 to 1 against Snowdon and Bogtrotter, 5 to 1 West Mongolian and Accident, 10 to 1 any other.

The flag fell to a miserable start, Bogtrotter getting away several lengths head of anything, and Curio being some distance behind. Bogtrotter and Honest John were first at the quarter mile post, where Snowdon, whose rider had been at him all the way, got on terms with them, and getting the best of it opposite the stand, won a close race by a neck, a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min. 1½sec.

5.—HACK STAKES.

Mr. Tailor's c.p. Marcus 1
Mr. Graham's g.g. Starlight.....2
Sir R. Hornby's ch.h. Vesuvius 3

Betting—5 to 4 on Marcus, 6 to 4 against Starlight. Starlight got away with the lead and held it till reaching the ¾ mile post, where Marcus caught him, and drawing away cantered in a winner by 15 lengths. Vesuvius beaten off. Time—2 min. 24 sec. Javelin was weighed for, but threw his rider, and did not get to the post in time to start.

6.—CELESTIAL CUP.

Mr. Alexander's w.p. The Rejected, 10st 6lb...1
Do. d.p. Sedowa, 10st 2lb.....2
Mr. Fungus' d.p. Conundrum, 10st 2lb.....3
Lord Noscoozo's sk.p. Mors aux dents, 10st 6lb. 0
Do w.p. Snowdon, 10st 9lb.....0

Betting—Even on Mors aux Dents, 3 to 1 against Sedowa and Rejected.

Mors aux Dents was first past the Stand, and he and Conundrum were in front until reaching the ½ mile post, where the former was beaten, and Rejected and Sedowa drew up and though Snowdon made a vigorous effort, they had the race in hand, Rejected winning on sufferance by ½ a length, Conundrum beaten two lengths from the second, Snowdon was fourth, and Mors aux dents, who ran very unkindly, last, beaten twenty lengths.—Time 3min. 28sec.

Mr. Alexander declared to win with The Rejected.

7.—FONY WHITBE.

Mr. Spynie's g.p. Potshot, 12st 1
Mr. L. B. Cade's sp.p. Crisis, 12st 2
Lord Noscoozo's b.p. Wamba, 12st 0
Mr. Gustavus' ch.p. Hot Chesnut, 12st.....0
Mr. Mala Roos' b.p. The Fron, 12st.....0

Betting—2 to 1 on Potshot, 8 to 1 against Crisis, 100 to 1 against Hot Chesnut.

Hot Chesnut made the running for the first quarter of a mile, where he was done with, and Crisis and Wamba went on in front till reaching the ½ mile, where Potshot, who had been lying off, went to the front, and coming away at his ease won in a canter by six lengths, Wamba beaten 10 lengths from second, and Hot Chesnut last, beaten a quarter of a mile.—Time 2min. 54sec.

THIRD DAY.

1.—YANG-KING-PANG HANDICAP.

Mr. Alexander's w.p. Fleur de Lis, 10st 2lbs. 1
Mr. Hooper's g.p. Birdlime, 10st 12lbs 2
Mr. Spynie's g.p. Potshot, 10st 5lbs.....3
Mr. Alexander's w.p. The Rejected 11st, 5lbs. 0
Lord Noscoozo's sk.p. Mors aux dents 11st, 12lbs. 0
Mr. Fungus' g.p. West Mongolian 11st. 5lbs. 0

Betting.—5 to 4 against Birdlime, 3 to 1 against Mors aux dents and Fleur de Lis, 6 to 1 against Potshot.

Birdlime and Fleur de Lis were the first away, and they passed the ½ mile post in company, after passing which More aux dents drew up, but was beaten before reaching the turn for home, where Birdlime appeared to have the best of it, but time under the weight, Fleur de Lis won cleverly by three quarters of a length, Potshot beaten half-a-dozen lengths, was third, and The Rejected fourth, West Mongolian last. Run in 3 min. 2 sec.

2.—THE OAKS CUP.

Mr. Bold's ch.h. Dundee, 10st 5lbs 1
Mr. Baker's b.h. Havannah, 10st 2
Mr. Barry's c.g. Traveller, 10st 5lbs 3

Betting.—4 to 5 on Traveller, 2 to 1 Bar one.

Dundee and Traveller got away several lengths in front of Havannah, and they passed the Stand in the order named. On reaching the ½ mile post Traveller dropped back, and the other two raced home together, Dundee staying the longest and winning by a head. Traveller, who was cased, beaten half-a-dozen lengths from second. Time, 4min.

3.—THE LOTTERY CUP.

Mr. Alexander's d.p. Sadowa, 10st 2lb.....1
Mr. Alexander's w.p. Fleur de Lis, 9st 5lbs. 2
Mr. Fairoffer's d.p. Lottery 9st 12lbs.....3
Lord Noscoozo's sk.p. Mors aux dents 10st 6lb. 4
Mr. Fungus' sp.p. Joli Cœur 10st 2lbs.....5
Mr. Idonoboo's ch.p. Muskee 9st 4lbs.....6
Mr. Nell's d.p. Avatar 10st 2lbs 0
Capt. Fracasse's g.p. The Rogue 9st 8lbs.. 0

Betting—11 to 10 against Sadowa, 5 to 2 against Joli Cœur, 6 to 1 against Lottery and Mors aux dents, 10 to 1 against Fleur de Lis, 100 to 1 against Avatar, The Rogue, and Muskee.

The Rogue made play at his best pace till reaching the quarter mile post, where Fleur de Lis and More aux dents rushed the front, and passed the Stand together, some lengths in front of The Rogue and Lottery, Muskee, Avatar, thus early, outpaced. Going along the back stretch Avatar and The Rogue were hopelessly beaten, and pulled up on reaching the Stand. The second time round the race was confined to the three placed, they racing together till the turn for home, where Lottery was beaten, and the two stable companions came on together, Sadowa winning in a common canter by a length, Lottery was 10 lengths behind Fleur de Lis, and then came More aux dents and Joli Cœur. Muskee being the only other pony who ran the Course. Run in 8 min. 50 sec.

4.—THE MISCEGENIA.

Mr. Alexander's b.g. Batter walked over.

5.—CONSOLATION PLATE.

Mr. Idonoboo's b.p. Accident 9st 8lbs..... 1
Mr. Field's w. p. Curio 10st 2lbs.....2
Mr. Fairoffer's ch. p. Bog Trotter 9st 12lbs... 3
Mr. Fungus' g. p. West Mongolian 10st 10lbs. 0
Mr. Hooper's g. p. Blue Peter 10st 6lbs.....0
Mr. Idonoboo's bk. p. The Raven. 10st 2lbs... 0
Mr. Tailor's w. p. Fabloo 9st 4lbs.....0
Mr. Wynnes' bk. p. Omnia in Omnibus 10st 2lbs. 0
Mr. Malaroos' c.p. Creme de la Creme 9st 12lbs. 0
Mr. do. c.p. Carte Blanche 9st 12lbs... 0
Mr. De Langville's p.p. Excelsior 10st 6lbs. 0
Mr. Simpleton's g.p. Silver Leaf 10st 3lbs... 0
Mr. Thane's ch. p. Happy Thought 10st 6lbs.. 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Accident and Bogtrotter, 5 to 1 against Omnia in Omnibus, 20 to 1 against any other.

Shanghai Regatta.

The Shanghai Regatta took place on the 29th and 30th of Oct. The *Recorder* says:—

The first race, which was brought off pretty well to time, was

The Men of War's Race.—Distance 1½ miles.

U. S. S. Ashuelot's	6 oared galley	(1)
H. B. M. S. Adventure's,	6 " "	(2)
H. B. M. S. Sparhawk's,	6 " "	(3)

won by about four boat's lengths, some distance separating second and third.

MARINES v. SPORTS OF H.B.M.S. *Adventure*.—Distance 1½ miles.

This race was won by the Stokers with ease.

CHAMPIONS.—6 oared Race.—Distance 1½ miles.

This was the race of the day, and was looked forward to with the greatest interest.

The American crew began to gain immediately after starting, and were nearly clear on getting to Alpha farm, but here the English, favored by the best side, put on a spurt, and a good race has resulted in the defeat of the Americans by about a length. The hungry water no doubt contributed to spoil the fine swing of the Americans, while the greater strength in the English boat pulled them through. This result is due to Mr. Palamountain, the English having greatly improved since he has held the yoke lines; and to whose coaching during the last ten days no less than his able steering in the race great praise is due. The time between gun fire and gun fire was 8m. 51½ sec.

MALWA CUP, distance 1 mile, for Receiving Ships' Gigs manned by Chinese.

Berwick Wall's,	6 oared gig	(1)
Governor General's	" "	(2)
Emily Jacob's,	" "	(3)

This also was a fair race, resulting in the victory of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s boat.

Inquest.

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY THE UPSETTING OF A CARRIAGE.

An inquest was held on the 2nd inst. at the house of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co., on the body of George McNeill, a gentleman connected with that firm, who met his death by a melancholy accident early in the morning of the same day.

F. Stewart, Esq., coroner, presided, and Messrs. E. Galtermann, C. J. Frisching, and F. A. Gomes.

It appeared by the evidence, that deceased was driving a new pony for the first time, and the animal was very obstinate and restive, and would not start at first. By dint of some coaxing, however, it had proceeded as far as the Chartered Mercantile Bank, when it showed such evident signs of meaning mischief that the horse boy who accompanied deceased, advised him to return back, and deceased allowed him to lead it back as far as the clock-tower, in which direction it went very quietly. Deceased then ordered the horse-coolie to turn the animal's head eastward again, which was done, and the horse started off at great speed immediately. Suddenly it stopped, and after being flogged with the whip, again started, but soon came to a dead stop again, and refused to stir an inch. Deceased used the whip pretty freely, upon which the horse made a sudden bolt, jerked the reins out of his hands, sail, turning off the road, scampered round the parade ground, but on returning towards the road near the fountain one of the wheels caught a tree and immediately the carriage overturned, falling partially on the top of deceased who was thrown over by the shock. An Indian constable who was on duty near the fountain witnessed the accident and at once endeavoured to extricate deceased from his painful position in which efforts he was presently joined by some gentlemen who were passing along the road.

Mr. Claus Budde, clerk employed by Messrs. Dreyer & Co., testified that as he was walking towards the both-house at a quarter to seven in the morning, he saw a basket carriage overset and several persons round deceased, who was lying on the ground and groaning as if in great pain. He complained greatly of his back, but was quite sensible and recognised Mr. Budde immediately. He was then put in a chair and conveyed home as quickly as possible.

Dr. Kaufmann, deposed to being suddenly called to Messrs. Pustau and Co.'s house, in the morning at about a quarter past seven, to see deceased, whom he found almost insensible. He complained of much pain in the back, but on removing his coat no external marks of injury were visible. Witness then proceeded to remove all his clothing with the view of making a thorough examination, but while in the act deceased expired.

The jury immediately returned a verdict of accidental death.

Police Intelligence.

A CURIOUS CASE OF CONSPIRACY.

A rather remarkable case came before Mr. Goodlake on the 31st ultimo, in which a boatman named Cheong-foong-kok, one of the boat's crew, belonging to the Harbour Master's department at the Sowkewan out-station, was charged with extortion under the following circumstances:—

Cheong-mok-kew, a cake dealer residing at Sowkewan, stated that he had know the prisoner for two months past as employed in the inspector's boat. On the 25th ultimo he came to his shop and said that the building was in a dangerous condition, and must be pulled down by order of the inspector, unless he (complainant) immediately paid the sum of $10 down. Complainant put him off until the next day, when he again came, and was offered $3 or $4, but eventually he agreed to accept $6, failing payment of which, complainant's house would be pulled about his ears by the Inspector. On the following day (Oct. 28th) prisoner came again, and complainant, having no money in the house, went out to borrow some, but all he could raise was one dollar and eleven hundred cash, and he promised that the balance of the $6 should be forthcoming at the end of the month. Several persons were in the shop during each of these interviews, and saw the whole transaction, which complainant reported to Sam-lee, the Tippoo of Sowkowan, who advised him to represent the matter to the Registrar-General, which course was accordingly adopted.

This evidence was corroborated by Yew-a-fat, a cake-maker, employed by complainant, and Inspector Ahfungson having given evidence as to the general good character of the prisoner the case was remanded until yesterday, complainant having been questioned by the prisoner and asserting that he had never lived in Stanley, did not know the Hop-hing shop, and had never been employed there; the story told by prisoner being, that complainant was his cousin, whom he had been intimate with in Stanley some time ago, and where he was employed in the Hop-hing cake-shop.

On the case being resumed, it appeared that after the affair had been disposed of yesterday P. C. William Williams, attached to the Sowkewan out-station, had proceeded at once to Stanley to find out the truth of this Hop-hing cake-shop tale, and it had turned out correct. Complainant had been employed there for some time, and Williams produced a certificate from the masters of the shop to that purport. On his way back he called at the Stanley Police Station, where he found a certain man named Lai-a-see in charge, and whom he recognised as being employed in a Sowkewan passage-boat belonging to the Tippoo, Sam-lee. Prisoner, who had been admitted to bail, was also there, and on being questioned through the interpreter, Lai-a-see, said that he had been sent to Stanley by Sam-lee, to warn the masters of the Hop-hing shop to clear out, as the police were after them, and not to come to Victoria on any account.

On being examined, this Lai-a-see contradicted himself almost every second sentence, and was evidently a very unwilling witness. He first said that he left his boat without leave, to visit a friend in Ty-tam-tuck, and next that he had previously asked permission from Sam-lee. At the three places, they racing together till the turn for home, where Lottery was beaten, and the two stable companions came on together, Sadowa winning in a common canter by a length, Lottery was 10 lengths behind Fleur de Lis, and then came More aux dents and Joli Cœur. Muskee being the only other pony who ran the Course. Run in 8 min. 50 sec.

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Mr. Malaroos' c.p. Creme de la Creme 9st 12lbs. 0
Mr. do. c.p. Carte Blanche 9st 12lbs... 0
Mr. De Langville's p.p. Excelsior 10st 6lbs. 0
Mr. Simpleton's g.p. Silver Leaf 10st 3lbs... 0
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Inquest.

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY THE UPSETTING OF A CARRIAGE.

An inquest was held on the 2nd inst. at the house of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co., on the body of George McNeill, a gentleman connected with that firm, who met his death by a melancholy accident early in the morning of the same day.

F. Stewart, Esq., coroner, presided, and Messrs. E. Galtermann, C. J. Frisching, and F. A. Gomes.

It appeared by the evidence, that deceased was driving a new pony for the first time, and the animal was very obstinate and restive, and would not start at first. By dint of some coaxing, however, it had proceeded as far as the Chartered Mercantile Bank, when it showed such evident signs of meaning mischief that the horse boy who accompanied deceased, advised him to return back, and deceased allowed him to lead it back as far as the clock-tower, in which direction it went very quietly. Deceased then ordered the horse-coolie to turn the animal's head eastward again, which was done, and the horse started off at great speed immediately. Suddenly it stopped, and after being flogged with the whip, again started, but soon came to a dead stop again, and refused to stir an inch. Deceased used the whip pretty freely, upon which the horse made a sudden bolt, jerked the reins out of his hands, sail, turning off the road, scampered round the parade ground, but on returning towards the road near the fountain one of the wheels caught a tree and immediately the carriage overturned, falling partially on the top of deceased who was thrown over by the shock. An Indian constable who was on duty near the fountain witnessed the accident and at once endeavoured to extricate deceased from his painful position in which efforts he was presently joined by some gentlemen who were passing along the road.

Mr. Claus Budde, clerk employed by Messrs. Dreyer & Co., testified that as he was walking towards the both-house at a quarter to seven in the morning, he saw a basket carriage overset and several persons round deceased, who was lying on the ground and groaning as if in great pain. He complained greatly of his back, but was quite sensible and recognised Mr. Budde immediately. He was then put in a chair and conveyed home as quickly as possible.

Dr. Kaufmann, deposed to being suddenly called to Messrs. Pustau and Co.'s house, in the morning at about a quarter past seven, to see deceased, whom he found almost insensible. He complained of much pain in the back, but on removing his coat no external marks of injury were visible. Witness then proceeded to remove all his clothing with the view of making a thorough examination, but while in the act deceased expired.

The jury immediately returned a verdict of accidental death.

Police Intelligence.

A CURIOUS CASE OF CONSPIRACY.

A rather remarkable case came before Mr. Goodlake on the 31st ultimo, in which a boatman named Cheong-foong-kok, one of the boat's crew, belonging to the Harbour Master's department at the Sowkewan out-station, was charged with extortion under the following circumstances:—

Cheong-mok-kew, a cake dealer residing at Sowkewan, stated that he had know the prisoner for two months past as employed in the inspector's boat. On the 25th ultimo he came to his shop and said that the building was in a dangerous condition, and must be pulled down by order of the inspector, unless he (complainant) immediately paid the sum of $10 down. Complainant put him off until the next day, when he again came, and was offered $3 or $4, but eventually he agreed to accept $6, failing payment of which, complainant's house would be pulled about his ears by the Inspector. On the following day (Oct. 28th) prisoner came again, and complainant, having no money in the house, went out to borrow some, but all he could raise was one dollar and eleven hundred cash, and he promised that the balance of the $6 should be forthcoming at the end of the month. Several persons were in the shop during each of these interviews, and saw the whole transaction, which complainant reported to Sam-lee, the Tippoo of Sowkowan, who advised him to represent the matter to the Registrar-General, which course was accordingly adopted.

This evidence was corroborated by Yew-a-fat, a cake-maker, employed by complainant, and Inspector Ahfungson having given evidence as to the general good character of the prisoner the case was remanded until yesterday, complainant having been questioned by the prisoner and asserting that he had never lived in Stanley, did not know the Hop-hing shop, and had never been employed there; the story told by prisoner being, that complainant was his cousin, whom he had been intimate with in Stanley some time ago, and where he was employed in the Hop-hing cake-shop.

On the case being resumed, it appeared that after the affair had been disposed of yesterday P. C. William Williams, attached to the Sowkewan out-station, had proceeded at once to Stanley to find out the truth of this Hop-hing cake-shop tale, and it had turned out correct. Complainant had been employed there for some time, and Williams produced a certificate from the masters of the shop to that purport. On his way back he called at the Stanley Police Station, where he found a certain man named Lai-a-see in charge, and whom he recognised as being employed in a Sowkowan passage-boat belonging to the Tippoo, Sam-lee. Prisoner, who had been admitted to bail, was also there, and on being questioned through the interpreter, Lai-a-see, said that he had been sent to Stanley by Sam-lee, to warn the masters of the Hop-hing shop to clear out, as the police were after them, and not to come to Victoria on any account.

On being examined, this Lai-a-see contradicted himself almost every second sentence, and was evidently a very unwilling witness. He first said that he left his boat without leave, to visit a friend in Ty-tam-tuck, and next that he had previously asked permission from Sam-lee. At the three placed, they racing together till the turn for home, where Lottery was beaten, and the two stable companions came on together, Sadowa winning in a common canter by a length, Lottery was 10 lengths behind Fleur de Lis, and then came More aux dents and Joli Cœur. Muskee being the only other pony who ran the Course. Run in 8 min. 50 sec.

4.—THE MISCEGENIA.

Mr. Alexander's b. g. Batter walked over.

5.—CONSOLATION PLATE.

Mr. Idonoboo's b. p. Accident 9st 8lbs..... 1
Mr. Field's w. p. Curio 10st 2lbs.....2
Mr. Fairoffer's ch. p. Bog Trotter 9st 12lbs... 3
Mr. Fungus' g. p. West Mongolian 10st 10lbs. 0
Mr. Hooper's g. p. Blue Peter 10st 6lbs.....0
Mr. Idonoboo's bk. p. The Raven. 10st 2lbs... 0
Mr. Tailor's w. p. Fabloo 9st 4lbs.....0
Mr. Wynnes' bk. p. Omnia in Omnibus 10st 2lbs. 0
Mr. Malaroos' c.p. Creme de la Creme 9st 12lbs. 0
Mr. do. c.p. Carte Blanche 9st 12lbs... 0
Mr. De Langville's p.p. Excelsior 10st 6lbs. 0
Mr. Simpleton's g.p. Silver Leaf 10st 3lbs... 0
Mr. Thane's ch. p. Happy Thought 10st 6lbs.. 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Accident and Bogtrotter, 5 to 1 against Omnia in Omnibus, 20 to 1 against any other.

Shanghai Regatta.

The Shanghai Regatta took place on the 29th and 30th of Oct. The *Recorder* says:—

The first race, which was brought off pretty well to time, was

The Men of War's Race.—Distance 1½ miles.

U. S. S. Ashuelot's	6 oared galley	(1)
H. B. M. S. Adventure's,	6 " "	(2)
H. B. M. S. Sparhawk's,	6 " "	(3)

won by about four boat's lengths, some distance separating second and third.

MARINES v. STOKERS OF H.B.M.S. *Adventure*.—Distance 1½ miles.

This race was won by the Stokers with ease.

CHAMPIONS.—6 oared Race.—Distance 1½ miles.

This was the race of the day, and was looked forward to with the greatest interest.

The American crew began to gain immediately after starting, and were nearly clear on getting to Alpha farm, but here the English, favored by the best side, put on a spurt, and a good race has resulted in the defeat of the Americans by about a length. The hungry water no doubt contributed to spoil the fine swing of the Americans, while the greater strength in the English boat pulled them through. This result is due to Mr. Pal

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HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 15, 1867.

RECENT EVENTS.

THE Chinese cruisers which beset the mouths of Hongkong Harbour and make war upon the native trade, have been removed during the past fortnight, and have been reported off Macao, where they have been carrying on depredations similar to those they committed in the neighbourhood of the British Colony. Their removal from Hongkong is probably due to remonstrances addressed to Canton, which were understood to have been sent up by this Government as soon as the presence of the Customs gunboats off Hongkong was known. It is impossible to state what may have been said to the Consul, or what steps he may have taken. Now and then interesting papers or despatches relating to the action of this Government find their way to the public through unofficial channels, but there is no provision for the systematic publication of such documents. The present Governor is not indisposed to permit the publication of interesting documents, in general, but there is no regular and matter-of-course production of public papers, so that if the colony were entrusted to a governor with a secretive turn of mind, the inhabitants would know about as much of the conduct of their rulers as of the Cabinet Councils at Peking.

In reference to the system under which the Canton Customs charge double duty against goods shipped at Canton for other China ports, and transhipped at Hongkong, it may be presumed that something has been done by this Government, and that probably some remonstrances have been addressed to Mr. HART, the head of the foreign Inspectorate at Peking. A considerable time, however, must elapse before any result can ensue from this measure, as communications with Peking at this time of year are liable at any moment to be interrupted by the approach of winter in the north. The combination amongst the cotton dealers is still hanging over the heads of Hongkong merchants, and the ensuing fortnight will show how far the objects which the promoters of the movement have had in view, are likely to be achieved. The purchase of Cotton at Hongkong was to cease some time about the middle of this month, and if the next fortnight passes over without witnessing a suspension of the trade it may be presumed that the combination has broken down. To know precisely what is being done at any time amongst the Chinese merchants is very difficult. Contradictory statements are made by Europeans equally well able, one would imagine, by their position, to obtain good native evidence, and one is driven to the conclusion that even where Chinese have no motive for misrepresenting facts, they will do so very often merely to give them a coloring which they think will please their questioner, more especially if they are in any way dependant on him.

In the present *Report* will be found considerable extracts from the memorial on Treaty Revision, which has been addressed to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. It is an able document, and important truths which have to be brought to the knowledge of the Home Government are enunciated in a clear and unmistakeable manner. Fortunately for the influence which the recent memorials on Treaty Revision will have, they are unanimous in all important respects. It will be seen by any one who will give a little attention to these documents, that in the North, and in the South, and on the Coast, in China ports and in the British Colony of Hongkong alike, all British subjects concerned with the trade of China are unanimous in their broad views of the questions connected with the Tientsin Treaty. This unanimity does not spring from any common interest which all are anxious to gratify at the expense of the Chinese. The interests of Hongkong are in many ways opposed to those of the open ports, but the Hongkong memorial harmonises broadly with that of Shanghai. Each memorial takes up local questions which none of the others touch, but they are all written, as if were, in the same key. The most important feature of one and all is the protest which they embody against the manner in which there presentatives of Great Britain in China have suffered the Chinese to violate the treaty of Tientsin in so many grievous ways. The tone of the Shanghai memorial is not by any means unfriendly to the present British Minister, but it will be seen that it puts in the plainest language the painful truth that "there has been a disposition in influential quarters to endorse and to uphold the retrogressive tendencies of the native officials. The additional concessions which the Shanghai memorial recommends beyond those promised, but never conferred by the Treaty of Tientsin, are the reasonable and natural development of the progress which ought to have been achieved during the past ten years. The right of residence in the interior which is now sought, is naturally the next step beyond the right of travelling freely in the interior, which was conceded in 1858. Indeed, the fresh demands which are made in the various memorials, are all of a simple and practical kind, not involving any grand or elaborate theories, but such as the Home Government may embody in its negotiations with the Chinese, without overstepping the limits of moderations in any respect.

Within the last few days an important step has been taken by some of the leading inhabitants of Hongkong, the effect of which may ultimately prove of great and widely spreading benefit to the colony. An Association has been formed under distinguished auspices for the purpose of securing parliamentary influence on behalf of the colony, through which relief may be obtained for the most pressing grievances under which the community suffers. By the next mail considerably fuller information concerning the operations which are contemplated by the Association will be ready to go forward, but the only public announcement, which has as yet been made, is that which describes the formation of the Association, or a preliminary meeting, held on the 11th instant, at the rooms of Chamber of Commerce. This meeting was of a private nature, but the results achieved were at once made widely public. Almost every person present, and the meeting included the leading partner of almost every firm in Hongkong, enrolled himself a member of the Association.

An interesting correspondence between the managers of all the banks in Hongkong, on the one part, and the local Government on the other, has been made public during the past fortnight. It relates to certain peculiarly oppressive and obnoxious clauses in the new Stamp Act which is now in operation here, to the serious inconvenience of trade. As the Act stood when the Bank letter was written, the duty on letters of hypothecation was the same as that on mortgage deeds, that is, $2.50 for the first $1,000 concerned, and $2 per $1,000 afterwards. The effect was to make the charge against persons hypothecating goods or documents with the banks in the way of business, something enormous. This was clearly explained in the Bank letter, and a reduction of the duty conceded by the Governor, so that the amount now charged is $2 per $5,000 secured, with a provision that no higher stamp than $24 is to be charged on any amount. The second subject treated in the letter was the charge against Bank notes. The Chinese are liable to sudden panics, during which the whole note circulation of a bank may be thrown upon its hands in a day or two, and the consequence of this is that the banks are obliged to keep treasure always on hand, equal to the full amount of the notes out. In this way they make no profit as a rule on their note circulation, and merely keep it up because the ragged dollar currency of Hongkong would be such an intolerable nuisance if business had to be transacted in specie. Yet their bank notes are to be charged with a stamp duty, based on the theory that it is only necessary for them to keep treasure to a third of a value of the notes in circulation! The Governor, however, declined to take this matter into consideration, in spite of what one would be inclined to call the manifest injustice of the existing arrangement.

The truth is, that the colony of Hongkong is in such miserable financial straits that it has to raise money anyhow, even though its permanent prosperity is threatened by the means it has to employ, as in the case of the Stamp Act. The Praya, which was to a great extent destroyed by the late typhoons, still lies in a broken and ruined state. This, indeed, is partly due to a dispute between the Government and the Marine lot holders, as to the legal liability of the latter to contribute to the expenses of repairing the damaged sea-wall; but the money which is in the Treasury is claimed by the Home Government for arrears of Military Contribution, and if that sum is sent home accordingly, the local Government will be left penniless and entirely unable for the present to undertake any public work, no matter how crying its necessity. The extent to which the colony of Hongkong is treated inconsiderately and unfairly by the Colonial Office, will not be readily believed in England at first, but there is reason to hope that by means of the organisation which has now been set on foot, measures may be taken to make the true facts known.—*Overland Trade Report.*

The Hongkong Association.

(From the "Daily Press" of November 12th.)

THE meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the result of which is announced by an advertisement in these columns to-day, has, we are inclined to believe, inaugurated a new era in the public life of this colony. Public opinion in Hongkong, has for some time past, been growing more and more vigorous and outspoken. Indifference to public affairs was natural to the merchants of Hongkong when the colony was first formed. This community was then much smaller than it is now, composed of a few commercial potentates and their dependants, and the Government of the island was too small and humble an institution to excite their attention. A man does not necessarily become a vestryman of Pimlico parish because he has a house in Belgrave-square, and the merchants of China could no more be expected, in the first instance, to devote time and attention to the affairs of Hongkong. But the circumstances of the case have become utterly metamorphosed. As the community increased in number, and became more and more varied in its constituent elements, the Government necessarily grew in dignity and importance. Then a time came when the conditions of its existence were utterly changed. At first it was supported by the Imperial Government. The accumulations of land rents and premium, due to the acceptance by merchants, of Hongkong as a place of residence, gradually enabled the Home Government to make Hongkong a self-supporting establishment. It continued to fulfil all the functions in view of which it was first created, without costing Great Britain a farthing. By that time, one would have said, the Government might have become an object of interest to the community, but the old feeling was too strong to be speedily changed. The Government did no harm, was welcome to its landrents, might generally do what it pleased. Why should the community have anything to do with it, beyond keeping up social intercourse with its members.

The progress of change, however, continued. The population of the colony grew greater and more varied still, and clouds began to gather over the previously serene skies of the little colony. The action of the Home Government became seriously injurious to the interests of the place, and unjust imposts were levied on the residents. Turning for the first time to public affairs, the colonists then found themselves in a position of humiliating helplessness. The Council at which the community was supposed to find some sort of representation, was a mere practical joke, so far as its representative character was concerned, the immemorial right of petitioning the Crown, or the Secretary of State representing the Crown, broke in their hands and has, after repeated trials, been thrown away as an entirely useless weapon. The disgust in which the community felt at the manner in which they were treated, was then nearly fatal to the growth of their political influence. Probably if the only grievances inflicted on them had been in the nature of the Military Contribution, simple exactions of money, they would have submitted in disgust rather than have overcome the strong dislike to participation in public affairs, which, became after a time, so strong in the colony. But the measures of the Government have to some extent changed their character. The Stamp Act is not alone an exaction, it is a blow at the root of mercantile prosperity in Hongkong. All the leading mercantile men in the place are agreed in attributing the hostile combinations, which have been formed by certain Chinese Guilds, to the action of this Government, and mainly to the Stamp Act. Political questions had in fact become questions, with commercial Hongkong, of life or death. It was time to throw off the cloak of proud indifference to local politics which had been so long worn by the unofficial residents. The resolution to do this was taken, and the meeting of yesterday was the result. At a meeting of about thirty gentlemen, at which almost every mercantile firm of importance was represented by its leading partner, it was resolved to form an association to protect, defend, and promote the interests of the colony generally, and to operate against those measures which have been introduced in defiance of the community's earnest remonstrances, and by which its interests are threatened and endangered. That the public opinion of the colony, thus organised and concentrated, will discover within itself, a power and authority greater even than that which is anticipated, we fully and confidently believe.

The Hongkong Races.

(From the "Daily Press" of November 9th.)

THE arrangements which are being made for the approaching races, although still incomplete, have gone far enough to show that, in spite of all the difficulties against which they have had to contend, the meeting of 1868 will be quite as interesting, varied, and attractive as any of its predecessors. We believe the number of prizes will, indeed, be increased by the addition of a Garrison Cup, the particulars of which, however, have not yet been settled. The funds necessary for a new Challenge Cup were subscribed for last spring, and, although the money has not yet been laid out, there will be a Challenge race as usual, and the winner will establish a lien upon the Cup in advance of its actual purchase. We believe there was some hesitation on the part of the Stewards as to whether it would be advisable, in view of the present condition of affairs in China, to offer a cup of the full value of 500 guineas, and the point may not yet have been decided, but as the money was specially subscribed some time ago, there would be no undue extravagance in applying it to the purpose intended by the donors, many of whom have left the colony, so that their wishes could not be gratified. In reference to the sums contributed from the fund to raise the value of the different prizes, the money is the accumulation of former years, which could not be applied to any other than racing purposes, so that there is no extravagance in the arrangements of the Race Club in this respect, any more than in the other. The value of some of the presentation cups is less this year than usual, as it might have been only natural to expect. Thus the Canton Cup will be worth $250, the German Cup 100 guineas, and the Northern Plate $250, instead of the more magnificent amounts subscribed sometimes on previous occasions.

Six races have already been arranged for the first day, the Wong-nei-cheong, the Canton Cup, the Pony Welter, the German Cup, the Galloway Stakes, and the Subscription Cup. The races already fixed for the second day are the Scurry Stakes, the Challenge Cup, the Stewards' Cup, the Parsee Cup, the Northern Plate, the Roadsters' Plate, and the Valley Stakes. On the third day there will be the Ladies' Purse, the Fakei Cup, the Foochow Cup, the Hack Stakes, the Shanghai Cup, and a mile race for ponies, the Consolation Stakes, for all ponies not winners at the meeting. There are some other races still to be added to a programme which without them would be quite as attractive as usual, so that there is every reason to expect that, from a sporting point of view, the meeting will be all that can be wished. A fresh regulation, which will help to impart a new element of uncertainty into the race for the Challenge Cup, has, we understand, been adopted this year. Former winners are to carry 10 lbs. extra, so that, if no new horses of first-rate calibre are entered, the second rates will have an improved chance.

The Approaching Regatta.

(From the "Daily Press" of November 13th.)

It is very satisfactory to find that the approaching regatta, which at one time was thought to be in danger of falling through altogether, has been so energetically worked up, as on any former occasion. The Hongkong regatta was established in 1849. From that date till the summer of 1855 an annual regatta took place, much upon the same place as that now adopted, although the competing boats were heavier than those of the present time. In 1855, however, so little interest was taken in the affair that the club was broken up, the boat-house done away with, and the regatta of that year represented by men-of-war boats and native sampans. In 1860 several members determined to revive the regatta, and accordingly a general meeting was held on the 28th June, when it was resolved to reconstitute the Club, and on the 28th July a committee was appointed for the purpose of forming rules and regulations. It was found that the time was too short, before the winter, to enable the regatta to take place, but owing to the exertions of the committee a boat-house was constructed and boats built, and preparations were duly made for a regatta in 1861. This was accordingly held on the 5th and 6th November with great success. From that time on, the annual celebration has been uniformly successful, except in 1865, when the weather was so unfavorable as almost to prevent racing in light boats. The prospects of this year's regatta are promising in the extreme. The prize list has been well filled up. For single pair races the committee have received a handsome cup, value $150, from the American community, and a pair of gold sculls set with emeralds, presented by an old member, to be raced for as champion sculls annually, till twice won in succession; and lastly, the most enviable prize of the meeting, the Ladies' Purse, which in value has far exceeded those of former years. The Boats for this race are likely to supersede any others that have yet come to China, on account of their lightness and admirable build. Messrs. SEARLE, of Oxford, and BREESE, of Hammersmith, having received instructions to eclipse each other, their boats have all arrived in good order, and have been universally admired. For the four oared races three handsome cups are offered, and four crews are entered. There is little room for choice amongst them, and the Committee anticipate faster and closer races than have been seen for the last three years. For yacht races, there are the following prizes:—The Victoria Cup, value $75, for centreboard and half-decked boats, the Douglas Challenge Cup, value $600, for the Ocean race, a very handsome piece of plate, won last year, it will be remembered, by Mr. HAWKE's *Mayflower*, and the Naval cup for a harbor race.

Winter Anticipations.

(From the "Daily Press" of November 13th.)

WITH the return of cold weather the imagination of Hongkong residents will be once more occupied with the pleasures of rambling over the rolling hills across the water, which have been unapproachable for so many months. They have lain in a halo of glowing heat that has effectually warned off all European pedestrians, even through it sometimes imparted to them a golden, transparent beauty which they do not possess in the cooler months. Now, however, as the cool breezes come sweeping over their crests, and the sun even at midday succeeds in making respectable shadows on the ground, the "fancy lightly turns" to thoughts of excursions beyond the mountain wall which bound the view from this island, to the shallow extremities of the long sea-arms, which you reach so easily from the passes above Kowloon city, where the water-fowl are plentiful, and snipe too may be picked up by sportsmen, and luncheons may be consumed by voracious walkers, whether they have been carrying guns or not. "In the spring," according to "Lockslay Hall," "a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast," and a variety of things take place, amongst which, by the way, it is perhaps rather degrading to the hero's stability of character, to class his regard for Cousin Amy. However, the passage might be appropriately paraphrased in reference to the cold weather in the south of China, which awakens the foreign resident to a perception of the fact that many pleasures and amusements, for a long time out of reach, have once more become accessible. In November comes a fuller sense of life to all Hongkong; in November early coffee at the course is hot and strong. In November chow-chow boxes, long dismissed, are filled with care. In November Quangtung echoes shout, "Old boy, let's tiffin there!"

And not by any manner of means to be despised are those early tiffins or midday breakfasts, eaten after four or five hours of walking over the hills, in the open space, perhaps, beside some secluded joss-house, when, in consideration of ten-cent pieces, the presiding functionary will cheerfully loan you the temple furniture, and is not in the least annoyed at seeing the potatoes boiled directly in front of the altar, even though it may be erected to the honour and glory of a really imposing and venerable deity with a scarlet face and a brass nose. These *al fresco* festivals are remembered long afterwards, with a tenacity indeed, out of proportion to the magnitude of the pleasure they afford at the time, considerable as that may be. There are fairer scenes, by a great deal, to be discovered in other parts of the world—there are brighter, cleaner, and pleasanter peasants elsewhere—than the country people of China; and there are many districts which lend themselves to the purposes of picnicing more readily than this wild and mountainous southern province. Still there are not many picnics, we imagine, that are more completely successful, both for the pleasure they afford at the time, and for the satisfactory after-taste, than a good excursion from Hongkong, over the hills of the mainland. The monotony of Hongkong life, for one thing, makes the change of scene peculiarly enjoyable, the material comforts provided for the pedestrians, owing to the manner of life habitual among foreign residents in China, are generally very abundant, and there is an incongruity between the British pic-nic and the Chinese empire which gives a piquancy to the proceedings, and can never be quite forgotten, even by seasoned residents to whom the Canton river is as familiar as the Strand, and Kowloon more commonplace than Charing Cross. Moreover the Quangtung pic-nic differs essentially from the boat excursions of the north. Very enjoyable also are they, but though they are enterprises on a larger scale altogether than the single day walks of which we are speaking, and though they may take the voyager to more celebrated places than those we can reach on foot from Kowloon, there is no scenery to be had without going a very long way from the model settlement. The views meanwhile which may be had within a walk of a few hours from the shore opposite this island, are absolutely beautiful, not for China merely, but putting them in comparison with Scotland or Wales or far famed Killarney. There are wooded glens and ranges beyond ranges of picturesque mountains, and blue glimpses of the sinuous bays, in all sorts of impossible places. There are no cornfields or smiling farmsteads, for sleepy looking stacks of brown hay, or civilised cows with hides of chesnut and cream color, or bushy hedges, pink and sweetly odorous with the delicate dog-roses. But the terraces of paddy, colour the Chinese landscape here and there with patches of a brighter, purer, and more intense green than can be found anywhere at home, even at spring time in the meadows of the Emerald Isle itself. Wild water buffaloes give a character to the scene, looking as big and clumsy as elephants, but leaping, when startled, down the steep hill sides as nimbly as deer, and as though a continuon of crags and ferns and heather at an angle of forty-five were as easy to travel over as level turf. The villages, too, true to the China landscape, are better at a distance, where being mostly mud color they affect themselves altogether in the plains, but here and there a goudily painted Joss-house, with a ridiculous contour, will make a highly effective object for the foreground of the picture.

A Warning to Ladies.

On Saturday afternoon the 9th inst., about 3 o'clock, a lady was passing along Bonham-road, near the Diocesan school, when the chair was suddenly stopped by a well-dressed Chinaman. The man was armed with a short stick pointed with steel, and after asking the chair-coolies to what house they belonged, directed them to put the chair down. He at the same time turned to the Lady saying:—"You wanchee chair?" the prompt answer from the Lady, who is in the habit of carrying a pistol, was: "You wanchee that?" at the same time presenting a revolver at the man's head. He quickly disappeared down the nearest street.

Piracy and Murder.

Some time ago a report was made at the Central Police-station that on the 19th inst., the junk *Esh-li*, of 1,200 piculs carrying capacity, was boarded while near Junk Island, by two Hakkow boats, who fired into her, threw stinkpots, and eventually ran alongside and boarded. Seven chests of opium, and treasure to the value of $1,500, was removed from the junk, one man fell overboard, and three were busily burned by the stink-pots. On the 11th inst., a man was brought up to the station, who was identified by the master of the *Esh-li* as having been among the pirates. The case was remanded in order to give the police an opportunity of producing the necessary witnesses.

Fire at the Kowloon Dock.

About half past three o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th instant, a fire broke out in some buildings on the ground of the Union Dock Co.'s new works at Kowloon. It appears as far as can be ascertained, it had commenced from a spark, or lighted paper, which accidentally fell from a cook house situated at the back of the building in which the Europeans connected with the works resided, and which was situated on a bluff considerably above the dock. This being merely a light bamboo erection, was immediately in flames, and before the Europeans who were at work in the dam could reach the spot, the roof had fallen in and they were unable to save the least portion of their property. The fire then ran quickly down the hill and was communicated to a range of small buildings used as work-shops and dwelling places for the coolies, as well as the contractors office, and these were completely destroyed, but the further conflagration was stayed by the removal of all inflammable matter from the neighbourhood. As soon as the volume of smoke was seen ascending, assistance was sent by the different men-of-war in harbour, but it arrived too late to be of effective service as most of the damage was done within a quarter of an hour from the first appearance of the flame. Some police were also in attendance. A small heap of wood continued to burn on until late in the evening, but the Company have not suffered any material loss in the shape of material. The contractor managed to save a few of his books only, and the rest were destroyed, but the heaviest loss falls on Messrs. Spratt and Yancey, who lived on the spot, and have literally lost their all.

A Shipload of Coolie Emigrants.

The British ship *Verina*, Capt. Carrey, cleared on the 5th inst. for Surinam, Dutch Guayana, with two hundred and ninety Chinese male adult emigrants and nine or ten females. The men have each signed an agreement before the Harbour-master to serve for five years as field labourers at the rate of $7 per month, each year to consist of three hundred working days, Sundays and festivals as observed in the colony, to be holidays, but the wages are not to commence until arrival, and the advance they have severally received here (from $8 to $11) to be deducted. They receive a free passage out, and are supplied with suitable provisions and medical attendance until they begin to draw their wages, when they will have to provide themselves; and besides this, at the expiration of their five years service they are entitled to a bonus of $60, and have the option either of re-engaging or returning home. It being deemed desirable to encourage female emigration, the women, who are all emigrants' wives, receive a bonus of $20, together with all advantages except wages, as no labour is required of them. The internal arrangements of the vessel are excellent. She is a fine strong British-built ship, with lofty 'tween decks, round which run two tiers of bunks fore and aft, a small portion of the after part being partitioned off for the women. Cleanliness of course is the first object; all hands are therefore roused out at six a.m., the 'tween decks are thoroughly washed down and dried by some of the emigrants, under the supervision of five head men, or sergeants, who receive extra pay and keep a look out generally, while 12 cooks are preparing the morning meal, which is supplied both of excellent quality and in abundance, as also is the tea and meal, which is partaken of at 4 p.m. All lights are extinguished at 8 p.m., with the exception of two locked lanthorns, and one man is continually patrolling the 'tween decks all the time, to see that nothing wrong takes place. During the day the emigrants may disport themselves as they please, and during their rather prolonged stay in harbour they used to amuse themselves by gambling, smoking opium, &c., &c., according as their means allowed, but as it is improbable that any of them had money enough to indulge in these vices to excess, they were allowed to do as they liked. The arrangements with respect to fire are very good. Hoses are kept in readiness in different parts, and there is a fire-engine available at a moment's notice. Ventilation too has not been neglected. Besides a fine airy hatch-house, ventilators are placed along the deck at short intervals, so that when the vessel is in motion there will be quite a current of air below, and, under any circumstances, there can be no lack of good fresh air. The vessel is manned by only her ordinary crew of twenty hands, but there is a good supply of firearms kept handy *in case* of any untoward event happening. The price to be paid for every emigrant landed, is $29 a head, and although the *Verina* has been rather long on the berth, yet she has been on demeurage since October 20th, and with anything like reasonable good fortune will not make a bad thing for her owners. There is every reason to suppose that she will make a successful passage, for all is in her favour. She is a good ship, in fine sailing trim, the emigrants are all healthy and contented, provisions and water are good and plentiful, and last, but not least, she is commanded by an able and experienced man. Some time ago it was reported in the police columns of this journal that a certain tailless old offender, brought before Mr. Goodlake on a charge of returning to the colony after having been deported, stated that he merely came back with a view to emigrate, as he could get no employment in his own country. Mr. Goodlake, unwilling to baulk the man's good intentions, took him at his word, and sent him off at once to Messrs. Boeman and Co., agents for the *Verina*, the result of which was that the man was engaged and sent on board there and then. But next day, the gentleman having actual charge of the shipment, having read this report, proceeded at once on board the *Verina*, turned up all chance, picked out the unfortunate old offender, and sent him on shore at once, with the remark that John Bull might send his convicts to Van Diemen's Land if he liked, but they were not wanted in Dutch Guayana.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce Memorial.

The full text of the memorial to the British Minister at Peking, from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, has now been published. The earlier messages, which are of great interest, speak follows:—

Before entering into the details of the various subjects which call for specific attention, your memorialists deem it advisable to submit to your Excellency a general statement of their views with regard to the working of the present Treaty.

Although, like most instruments of the kind, the Treaty of Tientsin is not without its defects, experience has shown that, in the main it is suited to the objects for which it was designed, and that its terms properly adhered to are sufficient to secure the progress of foreign trade, and bring producers and consumers into direct contact with one another.

The conditions under which it was contemplated that this end would be attained were, that the satisfactory and faithful carrying out of the various provisions of the Treaty should be secured by the strict supervision of diplomatic agents accredited to the capital, who would be able to put in force an active, vigilant and firm policy with regard to such questions as might from time to time arise. This scheme, events have proved to have been wisely devised; and there can be doubt, that had foreign influence been more stringently felt by the native authorities, the last eight years intercourse with China, would, in the opinion of your memorialists have been productive of far greater results in the furtherance of our commerce than has proved to be the case.

Notwithstanding certain impediments, to which your memorialists will allude hereafter, the success of the scheme laid out by the Treaty is unmistakably shewn in the expansion of trade which has taken place since that Instrument came into force. In spite of exceptional drawbacks:—the effects of a devastating rebellion, and an unprecedented rise in the prices of cotton manufactures, consequent upon the outbreak of the American war—trade both in Imports and Exports has increased, a fact proving that the Treaty is of such a nature that foreign commerce may be developed under its provisions, and justifying the conclusion that there is a vast field for furtherance of mercantile interests in China, and that the capability of the country for consuming manufactured goods is as large as has been generally imagined.

The result of trade up to the present time must not, however, be taken as an index of what might be obtained if the Treaty provisions were fully carried out. They show what in spite of much obstructiveness on the part of the native officials, in spite of illegal exactions in the form of Transit Dues, and in spite of the denial to us of privileges which, there can be little question the Treaty was intended to secure, has been accomplished by the natural working of supply and demand, and the trading instincts of the Chinese people. There can, however, be little doubt that, had the full privileges which the Treaty was designed to obtain been accorded to foreign commerce, one, very important branch of business, namely the Import trade might have been far more extended than has yet been the case.

The design of the Treaty was, by throwing open the producing and consuming districts to foreign capital and energy, and by fostering a closer communication between the Chinese people and Europeans, to introduce an element of progress into our trading relations, previously shackled by innumerable artificial and unjust obstructions.

This object has, however, only been attained to a limited extent. No sooner did the Chinese feel themselves independant of foreigners, after the Taiping Rebellion had been suppressed by their aid, than the native officials began steadily, though insidiously, to advocate retrogressive views, which it is a matter of regret to your memorialists, there has been a disposition in influential quarters to endorse and to uphold.

A desire has been shown in interpreting the Treaty of Tientsin to ignore that element of progress of which, if tempered with prudence, could not fail to be productive of the most satisfactory results; a determination has been manifested to read the clauses conferring privileges, in a light adverse to foreigners, whenever the text was susceptible of dubious interpretation; and even when the rights claimed by Europeans accorded fully with the spirit of the instrument.

RESIDENCE IN THE INTERIOR.

With respect to residence in the interior, your memorialists would observe that it seems almost beyond a question, that unless this privilege be accorded the force and bearing of the Treaty applicable to the freedom of trade from the arbitrary restrictions placed upon it, will be wholly lost. So long as we are confined to the Treaty ports, it is within the power of the Chinese officials to tax our trade to any extent they please, and experience has fully demonstrated that they will not hesitate to make use of this power.

The right of renting land and houses in the interior would pave the way to the introduction of railways, and the development of the mineral resources of China, and your memorialists need scarcely refer to the important advantages to be derived by all interested in steam navigation from the efficient working of the coal fields of China. The recent discoveries of coal mines near Chinkiang, in a particularly favourable position, give a practical bearing to the question.

Should Her Majesty's Government not be of opinion that the Treaty will admit of residence in the interior, it is the earnest hope of your memorialists that they may consider it advisable to negotiate for this privilege; at all events for the right of residence within a fixed radius, or perhaps two hundred miles from some or all of the treaty ports.

Your memorialists suggest that Licenses from the Consuls at the various treaty ports should be issued, and regulations framed, under which the foreigner in the interior would be liable not only for the payment of all personal taxation to which he, in common with his Chinese neighbours, may lawfully be subject, but also for his appearance, at the licensing port on the summons of his Consul, to answer any charge which may be preferred against him.

Your memorialists are not of opinion that the privilege would be at first numerously availed of, the necessary agents skilled in the language not being at hand; but they are impressed with the conviction that the residence of qualified foreign agents at the principal interior marts is the only means of deriving accurate information regarding the sources of supply and the wants of consumption, without which no trade can be conducted on a sound basis.

Your memorialists consider the presence of these agents in the interior, and the fixed commutation of local taxation, known as the Transit Dues, to be the proper safeguards against the exhaustive and illegal levies, which are sapping the foundations of profitable traffic, promising to render nugatory all the advantages offered by the Treaty.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Closely allied to the privilege of residence in the interior in its bearing upon the progress of trade and the protection of traffic from arbitrary imposts, is the right to convey specie and merchandize in steam cargo boats up and down the navigable creeks connecting the country districts with the shipping ports: on which subject the Chamber of Commerce addressed your Excellency at length on the 25th July, 1866.

It is desirable to point out that two very distinct questions appear to have been confounded with regard to this matter. That of navigating the whole of the rivers in China with vessels bearing foreign flags has become mixed up with the minor one of a merchant being permitted to send into the interior small steam cargo boats for the purpose of transmitting his treasure and goods, or bringing down such produce as he may have purchased. The former question, viz., the right to navigate all the rivers and waters of China in large steamers, is one which your memorialists are not prepared to open; but the latter, which applies only to the employment of small steam cargo boats, is of considerable importance.

The acquisition of the right has been advocated for the reasons that it is in accordance with spirit of the Treaty, that it will substitute for an antiquated system of carriage,—at once expensive and hazardous,—a speedy, and safe mode of lighterage, and will afford a safeguard against illegal levies upon merchandize *in transitu*. The Chinese have opposed the innovation, on the grounds that classes of the population would be thrown out of employment, and that control over the foreign crews would be impracticable.

Your memorialists need not expose the fallacy of the economical grounds on which opposition to the proposal is offered by the Chinese Government, or enter at length upon a consideration of the manifest benefits which would accrue, no less to the interests of trade than to the amelioration of the condition of the Chinese people, from free communication between the coast and the interior; but with regard to the exercise of control over the proceedings of the boats and their crews, your memorialists consider that all that would be necessary to secure the Chinese Government from evasion of their fiscal regulations, and the native population against lawless outrages, would be to apply to foreign craft the same system which is already in force with regard to native boats, viz., that the steamers should be registered at the Customs Houses of the Treaty ports to which their owners may belong, and to provide that bonds taken from responsible parties that the vessels shall be continued in legitimate traffic, and their crews be held promptly amenable to the jurisdiction of the Consular authorities. It may also be deemed desirable to make stipulations as to the capacity and built of the steamers which it will be lawful to employ.

ILLEGAL LOCAL TAXATION.

Passing from political questions to those of an administrative nature, your memorialists would respectfully urge upon your Excellency's consideration the urgent necessity for an Imperial declaration to prevent illegal local taxation, and the exaction of dues upon foreign goods *in transitu*.

The levy of a single cash upon foreign manufactures, in excess of the Treaty Dues, ought, it appears to your memorialists, to become the subject of prompt remonstrance on the part of the Consul, and immediate demand for redress. Whatever may be said about the right of the Chinese to tax their own subjects, it cannot by any plausibility of argument be held that a Chinese official has the right to send his servants into a foreigner's warehouse in order to exact a fixed contribution from the purchasers, in excess of the Tariff rates already paid. Your memorialists beg to illustrate their views by putting the question of what would have been said, if, immediately after the conclusion of the Cobden Treaty with France, the French Government had proceeded to place a tax, not upon English goods, but upon those who traded in them, or what would have been thought if in the British Parliament, a poll tax had been voted upon all persons who dealt in French Wines? It is scarcely to be imagined that such ill-faith would have been tolerated, and yet it is what we are submitting to in China.

The Chinese officials are never at a loss for a plausible excuse to levy taxes of this nature. At one time it is a war, at another a famine, at a third a rebellion; and the most noticeable feature in the matter is, that when once a tax of this kind has been imposed, it continues in force long after the cause of its being originally raised has ceased to exist, and when no excuse whatever can be found for its levy.

Your memorialists therefore suggest that, seeing the constant bad faith shewn by the native authorities are guilty of, it would be desirable to stand strictly upon the Treaty rights with regard to duties, and insist that any taxes raised upon foreign goods, or upon those trading in foreign goods on account of their so trading, should be considered as a gross disregard of Treaty obligations on the part of the Chinese authorities, and the occasion of an urgent claim upon the Government.

TRANSIT DUES.

In respect to transit dues, your memorialists are strongly in favour of the system which provides for a commutation of inland dues upon imports and exports; and, upon careful consideration, are of opinion that great advantage would be gained by making the Transit Duty of 2½ per cent., as leviable by Treaty, payable at the market in which export produce is bought or imports sold, in place of paying it, as at present, into the Foreign Customs. It is naturally a source of vexation to the local authorities that dues which, according to custom, formerly came into their own coffers, should be now paid to the Provincial Exchequer, subject to Imperial control; and it is also to be remembered that, to a certain extent, this is an injustice to those officials who look to taxes upon the produce bought or goods sold in their districts as the means of raising their revenue. Under such circumstances, a strong prejudice is naturally felt by them, against foreign trade, and they are under temptation to impose taxes upon produce bought by foreigners; while, in consequence of no other duty being levied on it in the district, they are able to do so without fear of popular discontent.

If, however, the Transit dues were paid, as they should be, to the local officials at the place where the transactions occur, the mandarins would welcome the foreigner and be inclined to foster his trade, seeing that it would contribute handsomely to their local revenue. All that would be necessary for carrying out this arrangement in the case of Exports, would be that foreign merchants should be required to lodge at the Custom House of the Port of Export a receipt from the Chinese official in the district where the goods had been bought, for the amount of Transit Dues payable by Treaty. In the case of Imports a receipt could be handed to the Agent in charge of the goods, by the Revenue Authorities at the place where the cargo may be sold, and should be returned to the Customs' office within a reasonable period.

RESUME.

To summarise the few remarks which your memorialists have had the honour to submit to your Excellency, it would appear that the Treaty of Tientsin is in the main fitted to the object for which it was designed, if carried to its legitimate conclusions, that is, to conclusions in accordance with the spirit in which it was framed, and the principles upon which it is based; and any revision sought for should be directed, not so much to the acquisition of new privileges as to a confirmation and extension of those already granted. As the Treaty has been interpreted, the slightest infraction of its provisions on the part of foreigners is immediately punished by the power and authority of the Government to which the offender belongs, but demands against the Chinese Government for the redress of injuries sustained by foreigners appear to be regarded rather with reference to political than judicial considerations, the maintenance of the dignity and *prestige* of the Chinese Government seeming to weigh more with the foreign authorities than the spirit of the Treaty or the claims of justice. Thus, up to the present time, the Treaty has failed, not from its nature, but from its interpretation; not from defects inherent in its provisions, but from the mode in which those provisions have been carried out. To open China to foreign commerce is clearly not the work of a day. A Treaty, however ably drawn up, is obviously insufficient to clear a way through time-honoured obstructions, and to substitute for an antiquated *régime* of protection and monopoly a system embodying the true principles of free trade and progress. The labour of doing this was wisely left in the hands of the Plenipotentiaries and Superintendents of Trade at Peking. To them was delegated the duty of seeing that the principles enunciated in the Treaty should become embodied in action; that any attempts on the part of the Chinese Government to evade its stipulations should be speedily checked; that subtle arguments for curtailing its privileges should be rebutted; that illegal levies should be suppressed; that the securities for the administration of justice should be held with a tight hand.

So far as this duty has been performed the Treaty has succeeded; so far as it has been omitted the Treaty has failed; and fail it will, whatever its terms, if the privileges granted by it be not scrupulously and vigilantly protected against the constant opposition of a Government as subtle in design as unscrupulous in action. But if the principles and objects of the Treaty be watched and guarded, your memorialists can see no reason to doubt that it will prove all that is wanted for the advancement of commerce, bringing into closer contact with one another European and native producers and consumers, no less to the benefit of the Chinese people than to the development of foreign trade.

The Praya Conference.

Agreeably to an invitation from the Colonial Government, the Marine lot-holders met on November 2nd at the Office of the Registrar General, for the purpose of conferring with that officer and the Surveyor-General, on behalf of the Government, relative to the vexed question of repairing or rebuilding the Praya and sea-wall, so much damaged by the two recent typhoons.

The following marine lot-holders were present:—Messrs. Carey Smith, F. B. Forbes, W. Lemann, J. P. Duncanson, Geo. J. Helland, Gavin Thomson, and A. G. Hogg.

A prolonged conversation took place, but this gave rise to no particular result, and the upshot of the meeting was that the Marine lot-holders handed in the following letter to the Governor, containing a final statement of their views:—

HONGKONG, 23*th

submit that this service we render the public, by relieving them from a cumbersome currency, ought to be put against the small profit we may at long intervals make on a portion of our note issue.

We consider that the Banks will pay a large share of the Stamp Revenue. A merchant pays nothing on his transactions *Inwards*; but what may be called a Bank's transactions inwards, viz:—the receiving of Bills drawn *against Imports* from Shanghai and the Coast Ports, and especially from England and India, will be a heavy tax on the Banks, as every Bill must be stamped in the same way as Bills drawn or negotiated in the Colony, *against Exports*.

The ordinance does not operate in the same way on merchants. We do not wish however to open up this point, but we trust your Excellency will see fit to amend the clauses noticed in this communication, and give the relief sought for.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JAS. BERWICK, *Acting Manager*, Hongkong.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
W. JACKSON, *Manager*, Hongkong.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
W. KAYE, *Manager*, Hongkong.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
V. C. KRESSER, *Manager*.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, Hongkong Agency,
E. DELBANCO, *Manager*.

To His Excellency,
Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, C.B.,
Governor of Hongkong.

COLONIAL-SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HONGKONG, *7th November*, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I am desired to inform you, in reply, to the communication of the 35th ultimo, signed by yourself and other resident Bankers, that His Excellency has had under anxious consideration the observations with which you favoured him in that communication, as to the undue pressure put by the Stamp Ordinance on Letters of Hypothecation, and on the Bank Notes which you issue, rather, as you state, for the general convenience of the public than any profit derived from them by the banks.

In reference to the first point, His Excellency felt that he could at once, without prejudice to the Public interests, concede that the amount leviable on temporary loans generally obtained by the Hypothecation of documents, themselves stamped, and attached to Bills of Exchange likewise stamped, was excessive in proportion to other parts of the Schedule. The Government Gazette will accordingly have already apprized you that His Excellency having reconsidered the policy of acceding to your wishes on that subject, lost no time in lowering the Stamp duty on letters of Hypothecation, and he has learned with much pleasure that the duty now fixed is regarded as moderate.

The other question relative to the duty leviable on Bank Notes involved many interesting and difficult points, and His Excellency therefore took further time to consider it, but without at present entering into any detailed explanation of the reasons in influencing him, I am desired to state that the Governor having already consented to remit one-third of that duty, is of opinion that any further reduction of the duty is inexpedient, and even if it were expedient, that the question cannot be dealt with satisfactorily without a larger experience of the working of the Stamp Ordinance, and the amount of revenue derivable from that source.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CECIL C. SMITH,
Acting Colonial-Secretary.

To J. Berwick, Esq.,
Acting Manager of the Oriental Bank,
And Others.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the "Philomela."

The British ship *Philomela*, Captain Paggart, left Yokohama September 10th, in ballast, bound for Foochow. Experienced a succession of strong S.W. gales until the 22nd, when the wind veered round to the Eastward, commencing light, but gradually increasing on the 23rd, when it had risen to a strong gale with a very high sea. The Barometer had fallen to 29.40, and every preparation was made for a typhoon, which was expected. On the 24th, at noon, Tong-ying Island bore West, distant ten miles, gale still increasing in violence with terrific squalls from the N.E., and the weather generally bore a threatening appearance. 25th, Bar. 29.20, falling rapidly. At 4 p.m. the gale had increased to a perfect hurricane, and a heavy squall, accompanied by lightning and fierce rain, threw the vessel over on her broadside, so that the close reefed main topsail, the only sail set, had to be cleared adrift. Midnight, barometer 29., blowing a terrific typhoon from N.E. with a tremendous cross sea, which was forcing the ship bodily to leeward. On the 26th, at 3 a.m., the vessel received a violent shock from a heavy sea, which have her over on her beam ends, sending the ballast to leeward over the shifting boards, which were up to the beams. At 6 a.m., took a chat of the keel, and found bottom at 17 fathoms, shortly afterwards shoaling to 12 fathoms. Finding the water shallowing so rapidly made every effort to wear ship, and as she would not pay off, cleared away the anchors for letting go, but while in the act, the ship took the ground with a frightful shock, on what proved to be the sands off Lokang, on the N.W. coast of Formosa. The foremast heads immediately snapped off, the sea breaking over the ship fore-and-aft. Immediately cut away the remainder of the masts and let go both anchors to ease and keep the vessel's head to the surf. Finding the ship had now become a complete wreck, and as the gale was moderating, began to clear away the boats, but by this time the water had commenced to leave the vessel, and she was shortly left high and dry. Waited therefore for the turn of tide, but immediately the sands dried, the natives came down by hundreds, and took entire possession of the vessel, driving the crew on shore, and robbing them even of the few clothes they had on. The captain and crew then proceeded to the village in their denuded state, and were fortunate enough to find the house of the mandarin of the place, who gave them food and shelter, but would not allow them to go outside for five days, making signs that the people would kill them. On the sixth day, October 1st, they were all put on board a junk bound for Takao, having received a dollar each, and a small basket of native bread from the mandarin by way of provisions, but this, however, did not last long, and furthermore the junk was very short of water. As she was also leaky she was run into one of the Pescadore Islands, where they remained eleven days, eight days having elapsed before any work whatever was done at the junk, and the natives would not allow the Europeans to caulk her. At length she again put to sea, and after eighteen days of great suffering and demi-starvation, the unfortunate crew were landed at Takao on the 18th of October, where they were hospitably received and kindly treated by H.B.M. Consul, who fed them all and supplied them with clothing. They remained here three days, when they were all taken on board H.M. gun-boat *Banterer*, and landed safely in Amoy on the 23rd, when they were again kindly received by H.M. representative there, Mr. R. Swinhoe. A Naval Court of enquiry was held on the loss of the vessel on the 29th, the result of which is given below.

Decision of the Naval Court held at Amoy to inquire into the loss of the British ship *Philomela*:—

"The court is of opinion that the master took the proper precautions to meet the gale of wind, but the wind increasing to a typhoon, the vessel was laid over on her beam ends, and her ballast shifting, she was retained in that position because immanageable, was carried into shallow soundings and eventually grounded. The ship had apparently fore-reached more than the master had supposed.

The court considers that, the shifting of the ballast, and the force of the typhoon, were the obvious causes of the disaster, and it does not impute any blame to the master or crew, who seem to have done all that was necessary under the circumstances.

For on sounding in 17 fathoms and then in 12, if the anchors had been let go it is doubtful whether the ship would have ridden, or have club-hauled in such a sea."

(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE,
H. M.'s Consul at Amoy.
J. ELLIOT PRINGLE,
Lt. Commander H. M.'s Gunboat "Banterer."
" C. H. MIDDLETON,
Master barque "Cleta."
" ALFRED CHASE,
Master ship "Banian."

Shanghai Races.

(From the "Recorder.")

FIRST DAY.

But for the similar hot weather to that which marred the sport at the last day's Regatta, the Races yesterday would have been thoroughly enjoyable. The attendance at the Grand Stand was not quite as large as we could have wished to see; but we were glad to notice a fair number of ladies. There was on the whole capital sport and many races were hotly contested. The time over which the day's events extended was a little too long, and the first saddling bell is to be rung to-day at 12 o'clock, the Races to commence punctually at 1 P.M.

MAILOO PLATE—distance ½ mile. *West Mongolian* jumped off with a lead, but was soon collared by *Birdlime* and *Accident*. The three raced in this order until reaching the distance post, when *West Mongolian* headed *Accident*, but did not succeed in reaching *Birdlime*, who, however, only won after a severe struggle. Time 1m. 16sec.

CAEHAY CUP—distance 1 mile. Three horses started for this Race, *Rattler* taking the lead, which he maintained until nearing the post, when *Traveller* passed him, and a close race ensued for the second place. Time 2m. 54sec.

MAIDEN STAKES—distance ¾ mile. Nine Ponies started in this Race. *Wamba* went to the front, closely followed by *Creme de la Creme* and *Cornucopia*. The rest drew up at the miles post, and they all ran together half way up the straight, when *Joli Cœur* ran through and won easily by three lengths; *Cornucopia* second, *Assassin* third. Time 1m. 37sec.

WANGPOO STAKES—distance, 2 miles.—Six ponies started for this race. *West Mongolian* forced the pace, closely followed by *Cigar*. At the half-mile post all except *Potshot*, who kept a little behind, rushed up, and a blanket could cover them; and during the second round they kept on in this way very steadily till nearing the turn, when *West Mongolian* pulled up, and *Potshot* was seen to be working up. Meantime, the rush began breaking, *Sedowa* coming in winner, *Conundrum* a good second, and *Cornucopia* third. Time, 4m. 41s.

AUTUMN CUP. Three horses, namely, *Pomeroy*, *Traveller*, and *Dundee* started for this race. *Dundee* went off with the lead, which he maintained throughout, though hard pressed by *Traveller*; and he won a severely-contested race by one length, there being two lengths between second and third. Time 2m. 22 sec.

THE CONCORDIA CHALLENGE. *Birdlime* rushed off with a lead, closely followed by *Snowdon*, *Accident*, and *The Rejected*, and so they ran until nearing the ¾ mile post, when *Birdlime* fell back, the others racing neck and neck to the distance post, when *Snowdon* came away and won by two lengths; *Rejected* second, *Fleur de Lis* third. Time 3m. 25sec.

The WOOSUNG PLATE.—This was a very good race between two of the finest ponies that ever ran in China. *Mors aux Dents*, the great crack of last meeting, jumped off with a lead, which he maintained throughout, although very hard pressed by *Sedowa*, and succeeded in winning by a nose. So close was this race, that had it been lighter it was thought the Stewards would have declared it a dead heat. Time 3m. 25sec.

Shanghai Races.

(From the "N. C. Herald."

SECOND DAY.

The first Shanghai Derby Day will long be remembered by those who were present, inasmuch as one stable had the extraordinary luck to finish first and second for the big prize. Another feature was the overthrow of the "crack," in two successive races, which proves that his heart is anywhere but "in the right place," as his mile and half was run in three seconds worse time than he did it in yesterday.

There are seldom any accidents, considering the number of vehicles of various descriptions that start at or about the same time. This evening, however, a pony in a basket trap became rather unmanageable, and after fouling and upsetting a Chinese lady out of her chair, darted across the road, where he was secured and held until all was set right. In less than hands he might have created considerable confusion and possibly disaster in the Maloo.

1.—NORTHERN CUP.

Mr. Alexander's w.p. The Rejected, 10st 8lb. 1
Mr. Idonohoo's b.p. Accident, 9st 7lb. 2
Mr. Hooper's g.p. Birdlime, 10st 13lb. 3
Lord Noseooze's sk.p. Mors aux dents, 10st 13lb. 0
Mr. Alexander's w.p. Fleur de Sis, 9st 8lb. 0
Mr. Simpleton's g.p. Silver Leaf, 10st 6lb. 0
Mr. Fungus' g.p. West Mongolian, 10st 6lb. 0

Betting.—Even on *Mors aux Dents*, 3 to 1 against *Rejected*, 5 to 1 *Accident*.

Birdlime got away with the lead, closely followed by *Rejected* and *Accident*, they ran thus till reaching the half mile post, where *Mors aux Dents* took clever order and came on together into the straight, where *Accident* and *Rejected* drew away and finished a punishing struggle home, *Accident* seeming to have the best of it at the finish, but *Rejected* coming again won by a neck, *Birdlime*, three lengths off, was third, and *Fleur de Lis* fourth.—Run in 2min. 11¾sec.

2.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY.

Mr. Fungus' d.p. Conundrum. 1
Do. sp.p. Joli Cœur. 2
Lord Noseooze's s.p. Cornucopia. 3
Mr. Mule Roos' c.p. Creme de la Creme. 4
Mr. Idonohoo's w.p. Prediction. 0
Do. b.p. The Raven. 0
Capt. Fracasse's g.p. The Rogue. 0
Lord Noseooze's b.p. Wamba. 0

Betting—6 to 4 against Conundrum, 3 to 1 against Joli Cœur and Cornucopia, 10 to 1 Creme de la Creme, 50 to 1 any other.

The Raven in company with Joli Cœur were the first away, and passed the stand some lengths in front of The Rogue and Wamba; at the mile post, Wamba went to the front and led along the back stretch to the ¾ mile post, where The Raven was beaten, and Conundrum and Joli Cœur had the race to themselves, the former winning in Canter by 2 lengths, same between 2nd and 3rd, Creme de la Creme was fourth, and Prediction fifth. The Rogue being lost a long way.—Run in 3min. 29sec.—First mile in 2.18sec.

3.—THE SHANGHAI CUP.

Mr. Baker's b.h. Havannah, 9st 12lb. 1
Capt Greaville's c.g. Traveller, 10st 5lb. 2
Mr. Boldt's ch. Dundee, 10st 5lb. 3

Betting—5 to 4 on *Traveller*.

This race requires but little comment, as *Havannah* led from start to finish, and though *Traveller* made a desperate effort to overhaul him on getting into the straight, he won in a common canter by four lengths.—Time 1st mile, 1.52½—1½ miles 2.50 min.

4.—THE FARMER'S PLATE.

Lord Noseooze's g.p. Snowdon, 10st. 2lb. 1
Mr. Alexander's ch.p. Honest John, 9st 12lb. 2
Mr. Idonohoo's b.p. Accident, 9st 8lb. 3
Mr. Fairoffer's ch.p. Bogtrotter, 9st 12lb. 0
Mr. Fungus' g.p. Assassin, 9st. 8lb. 0
Do. w.p. West Mongolian, 10st 12lb 0
Mr. Idonohoo's g.p. His Majesty, 9st 8lb. 0
Mr. Field's w.p. Curio, 10st 2lb. 0
Mr. Longville's w.p. Excelsior, 10st 6lb. 0
Mr. Francis' b.p. Preface, 9st 8lb. 0
Mr. Mule Roos' c.p. Creme de la Creme, 9st 12lb 0

Betting—3 to 1 against Snowdon and Bogtrotter, 5 to 1 West Mongolian and Accident, 10 to 1 any other.

The flag fell to a miserable start, Bogtrotter getting away several lengths head of anything, and Curio being some distance behind. Bogtrotter and Honest John were first at the quarter mile post, where Snowdon, whose rider had been at him all the way, got on terms with them, and getting the best of it opposite the stand, won a close race by a neck, a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min. 12sec.

5.—HACK STAKES.

Mr. Tailor's g.g. Marous. 1
Mr. Graham's g.g. Starlight. 2
Sir E. Hornby's ch.h. Vesuvius. 3

Betting—5 to 4 on Marcus, 6 to 4 against Starlight. Starlight got away with the lead and held it till reaching the ¾ mile post, where Marcus caught him, and drawing away cantered in a winner by 15 lengths. Vesuvius beaten off. Time—2 min. 24 sec. Javeim was weighed for, but threw his rider, and did not get to the post in time to start.

6.—CELESTIAL CUP.

Mr. Alexander's w.p. The Rejected, 10st 6lb. 1
Do. d.p. Sadowa, 10st 2lb. 2
Mr. Fungus' d.p. Conundrum, 10st 2lb. 3
Lord Noseooze's sk.p. Mors aux dents, 10st 3lb. 0
Do. w.p. Snowdon, 10st 2lb. 0

Betting—Even on Mors aux Dents, 3 to 1 against Sadowa and Rejected.

Mors aux Dents was first past the Stand, and he and Conundrum were in front until reaching the ¼ mile post, where the former was beaten, and Rejected and Sadowa drew up, and though Snowdon made a vigorous effort, they had the race in hand, Rejected winning on sufferance by ½ a length, Conundrum beaten two lengths from the second; Snowdon was fourth, and Mors aux dents, who ran very unkindly, last, beaten twenty lengths.—Time 3min. 28sec.

Mr. Alexander declared to win with The Rejected.

7.—PONY WHIPPER.

Mr. Spynie's g.p. Potshot, 12st. 1
Mr. L. R. Cade's sp.p. Crisis, 12st. 2
Lord Noseooze's b.p. Wamba, 12st. 0
Mr. Gustavus' ch.p. Hot Cheanut, 12st. 0
Mr. Mala Roos' b.p. De Trop, 12st. 0

Betting—2 to 1 on Potshot, 5 to 1 against Crisis, 100 to 1 against Hot Cheanut.

Hot Cheanut made the running for the first quarter of a mile, where he was done with, and Crisis and Wamba went on in front till reaching the ¾ mile, where Potshot, who had been lying off, went to the fore, and coming away at his ease won in a canter by six lengths, Wamba beaten 10 lengths from second, and Hot Cheanut last, beaten a quarter of a mile.—Time 2min. 54sec.

THIRD DAY.

1.—YANG-KING-PANG HANDICAP.

Mr. Alexander's w.p. Fleur de Lis, 10st. 2lbs. 1
Mr. Hooper's g.p. Birdlime, 10st. 12lbs. 2
Mr. Spynie's g.p. Potshot, 10st. 9lb. 3
Mr. Alexander's w.p. The Rejected 11st. 8lbs. 0
Lord Noseooze's sk.p. Mors aux dents 11st. 12lbs. 0
Mr. Fungus' g.p. West Mongolian 11st. 6lbs. 0

Betting.—6 to 4 against Birdlime, 3 to 1 against Mors aux dents and Fleur de Lis, 6 to 1 against Potshot.

Birdlime and Fleur de Lis were the first away, and they passed the ¾ mile post in company, after passing which Mors aux dents drew up, but was beaten before reaching the turn for home, where Birdlime appeared to have the best of it, but tiring under the weight, Fleur de Lis won cleverly by three quarters of a length, Potshot, beaten half-a-dozen lengths, was third, and The Rejected fourth. West Mongolian last. Run in 3 min. 2 sec.

2.—THE OAKS CUP.

Mr. Bold's ch. h. Dundee, 10st 5lbs. 1
Mr. Baker's b h. Havannah, 10st. 2
Mr. Barry's c. g. Traveller, 10st 5lbs. 3

Betting:—5 to 4 on Traveller, 2 to 1 Bar, one

Dundee and Traveller got away several lengths in front of Havannah, and they passed the Stand in the order named. On reaching the ¾ mile post Traveller dropped back, and the other two raced home together, Dundee staying the longest and winning by a head; Traveller, who was cased, beaten half-a-dozen lengths from second. Time, 4min.

3.—THE LOTTERY CUP.

Mr. Alexander's d. p. Sadowa, 10st 2lb. 1
Mr. Alexander's w. p. Fleur de Lis, 8st 8lbs. 2
Mr. Fairoffer's d. p. Lottery 9st 12lbs. 3
Lord Noseooze's sk. p. Mors aux dents 10st 6lb. 4
Mr. Fungus' sp. p. Joli Cœur 10st 2lbs. 5
Mr. Idonohoo's ch. p. Maskee 9st 4lbs. 6
Mr. Nell's d. p. Avatar 10st 2lbs. 0
Capt. Fracasse's g. p. The Rogue 9st 8lbs. 0

Betting—11 to 10 against Sadowa, 5 to 2 against Joli Cœur, 6 to 1 against Lottery and Mors aux dents, 10 to 1 against Fleur de Lis, 100 to 1 against Avatar, Tac, Rogue, and Maskee.

The Rogue made play at his best pace till reaching the quarter mile post, where Fleur de Lis and Mors aux dents made all the pace, and passed the Stand together, some lengths in front of The Rogue and Lottery, Maskee being thus early, outpaced. Going along the back stretch Avatar and The Rogue were hopelessly beaten, and pulled up on reaching the Stand. The second time round the race was confined to the three placed, they racing together till and turn for home, where Lottery was beaten, and the two stable companions came on together, Sadowa winning in a common canter by a length, Lottery was 10 lengths behind Fleur de Lis, and then came Mors aux dents and Joli Cœur. Maskee being the only other pony who ran the Course. Run in 3 min. 30 sec.

4.—THE MISERICORDIA.

Mr. Alexander's b. g. Batter walked over.

5.—CONSOLATION PLATE.

Mr. Idonohoo's b p. Accident 9st 8lbs. 1
Mr. Field's w. p. Curio 10st 2lbs. 2
Mr. Fairoffer's ch. p. Bog Trotter 9st 12lbs. 3
Mr. Fungus' g. p. West Mongolian 10st 10lbs. 0
Mr. Hooper's g. p. Blue Peter 10st 6lbs. 0
Mr. Idonohoo's bk. p. The Raven 10st 2lbs. 0
Mr. Tailor's w. p. Pahloo 9st 4lbs. 0
Mr. Wynnes' bk. p. Omnia in Omnibus 10st 2lbs. 0
Mr. Maiarcos' c. p. Creme de la Creme 9st 12lbs. 0
Mr. do. w. p. Carlo Blanche 9st 12lbs. 0
Mr. De Longville's w. p. Excelsior, 10st 6lbs. 0
Mr. Simpleton's g. p. Silver Leaf 10st 3lbs. 0
Mr. Thane's ch. p. Happy Thought 10st 6lbs. 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Accident and Bogbrotter, 5 to 1 against Omnia in Omnibus, 20 to 1 against any other.

Shanghai Regatta.

The Shanghai Regatta took place on the 29th and 30th of Oct. The *Recorder* says:—

The first race, which was brought off pretty well to time, was

The Men of War's Race.—Distance 1½ miles.

U. S. S. Ashuelot's	6 oared galley	(1)
H. B. M. S. Adventurer's	6 " "	(2)
H. I. M. S. Forfait's	6 " "	(3)

won by about four boat's lengths, some distance separating second and third.

MARINES v. SEAMEN of H.B.M.S. *Adventurer*.—Distance 1½ miles.

This race was won by the Stokers with ease.

CHALLENGE.—6 oared Race.—Distance 1½ miles.

This was the race of the day, and was looked forward to with the greatest interest.

The American crew began to gain immediately after starting, and were nearly clear on getting to Alpha farm, but here the English, favored by the best side, put on a spurt, and a good race has resulted in the defeat of the Americans by about a length. The lumpy water no doubt contributed to spoil the fine swing of the Americans, while the greater strength in the English boat pulled them through. This result is due to Mr. Palamountain, the English having greatly improved since he has held the yoke lines; and to whose coaching during the last ten days no less than his able steering in the race great praise is due. The time between gun fire and gun fire was 8m. 51½ sec.

MALWA CUP, distance 1 mile, for Receiving Ships' Gigs manned by Chinese.

Berwick Wall's	6 oared gig	(1)
Governor General's	6 " "	(2)
Emily Jand's	6 " "	(3)

This also was a fair race, resulting in the victory of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s boat.

Inquest.

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY THE UPSETTING OF A CARRIAGE.

An inquest was held on the 2nd inst. at the house of Messrs Wm. Paustau & Co., on the body of George McNeill, a gentleman compoted with that firm, who met his death by a melancholy accident early in the morning of the same day.

F. Stewart, Esq., coroner, presided, and Messrs. F. Galtermann, C. J. Frischling, and F. A. Gomes.

It appeared by the evidence, that deceased was driving a new pony for the first time, and the animal was very obstinate and restive, and would not start at first. By dint of some coaxing, however, it had proceeded as far as the Chartered Mercantile Bank, when it showed such evident signs of meaning mischief that the horse boy who accompanied deceased, advised him to return back, and deceased allowed him to lead it back as far as the clock-tower, in which direction it went very quietly. Deceased then ordered the horse-coolie to turn, the animal's head eastward again, which was done, and the horse started off at great speed immediately. Suddenly it stopped, and after being dogged with the whip, again started, but soon came to a dead stop again, and refused to stir an inch. Deceased mad the whip pretty freely, upon which the horse made a sudden bolt, jerked the reins out of his hands, and, turning off the road, scampered round the parade-ground, but on returning towards the road near the fountain one of the wheels caught a tree and immediately the carriage overturned, falling partially on the top of deceased who was thrown over by the shock. An Indian constable who was on duty near the fountain witnessed the accident and at once endeavoured to extricate deceased from his painful position in which efforts he was presently joined by some gentlemen who were passing along the road.

Mr. Claus Budde, clerk employed by Messrs. Dreyer & Co., testified that as he was walking towards the bath house at a quarter to seven in the morning, he saw a basket carriage overset and several persons round deceased who was lying on the ground and groaning as if in great pain. He complained greatly of his back, but was quite sensible and recognised Mr. Budde immediately. He was then put in a chair and conveyed home as quickly as possible.

Dr. Kauffmann, deposed to being suddenly called to Messrs. Paustau and Co.'s house, in the morning at about a quarter past seven, to see deceased, whom he found almost insensible, complained of much pain in the back, but on receiving his tonic external marks of injury were visible. Witness then proceeded to remove all his clothing with the view of making a thorough examination, but while in the act deceased expired.

The jury immediately returned a verdict of accidental death.

Police Intelligence.

A CURIOUS CASE OF CONSPIRACY.

A rather remarkable case came before Mr. Goodlake on the 31st ultimo, in which a boatman named Cheong-foong-kok, one of the boat's crew belonging to the Harbour Master's department at the Sowkewan out-station, was charged with extortion under the following circumstances:—

Cheong-mok-kew, a cake dealer residing at Sowkewan, stated that he had know the prisoner for two months past as employed in the Inspector's boat. On the 26th ultimo he came to his shop and said that the building was in a dangerous condition, and must be pulled down by order of the inspector (unless he (complainant) immediately paid the sum of $10 down. Complainant put him off until the next day, when he again came, and was offered $3 or $4, but eventually he agreed to accept $6, failing payment of which, complainant's house would be pulled about his ears by the Inspector. On the following day (Oct. 28th) prisoner came again, and complainant, having no money in the house, went out to borrow some, but all he could raise was one dollar and eleven hundred cash, and he promised that the balance of the $6 should be forthcoming at the end of the month. Several persons were in the shop during each of these interviews, and saw the whole transaction which complainant reported to Sam-lee, the Tippoo of Sowkewan, who advised him to represent the matter to the Registrar-General, which course was accordingly adopted.

This evidence was corroborated by Yow-a-fat, a cake-maker, employed by complainant, and Inspector Anningson having given evidence as to the general good character of the prisoner the case was remanded until yesterday, complainant having been questioned by the prisoner and asserting that he had never lived in Stanley, did not know the Hop-hing shop, and had never been employed there; the story told by prisoner being, that complainant was his cousin, whom he had been intimate with in Stanley some time ago, and where he was employed in the Hop-hing cake-shop.

On the case being resumed, it appeared that, after the affair had been disposed of yesterday P. C. William Williams, attached to the Sowkewan out-station, had proceeded at once to Stanley to find out the truth of this Hop-hing cake-shop tale, and it had turned out correct. Complainant had been employed there for some time, and Williams produced a certificate from the masters of the shop to that purport. On his way back he called at the Stanley Police Station, where he found a certain man named Lai-a-see in charge, and whom he recognised as being employed in a Sowkewan passage-boat belonging to the Tippoo, Sam-lee. Prisoner, who had been admitted to bail, was also there, and on being questioned through the interpreter, Lai-a-see, said that he had been sent to Stanley by Sam-lee, to warn the master of the Hop-hing shop to clear out, as the police were after them, and not to come to Victoria on any account. Cross-examined, this Lai-a-see contradicted himself almost every second sentence, and was evidently a very unwilling witness. He first said that he left his boat without leave, to visit a friend in Ty-tam-tuck, and next that he had previously asked permission from Sam-lee. At first he did not know prisoner, then he owned to his name, and that the latter had taken him to Sow-ke-wan from Ty-tam-tuck. He had never been told to go to Stanley, and had no intention of going there until he met the prisoner. He knew nothing of the Hop-hing shop there, and had never heard of it before.

Cheung-sam-lee, "Tippoo" of Sowkewan, was called and said he had lived there for sixty years, and his father before him, yet he was totally unacquainted with the Tippoo of Stanley, Cheong-a-yeong. Had never spoken to him, but merely seen him. Did not know the Hop-hing shop at Stanley, or either of the masters of it. It was he who had caused a complaint to the Registrar General to be made on account of Cheong-mok-kew, and he himself had signed it. He had also known the boatman, Choong-foong-kok, for the past two months, but had never heard of any quarrel between him and any other person in Sowkowan, and had no enmity against him himself.

Before this, however, Cheong-foong-kok, the former prisoner, had been discharged, as His Worship said, "without a stain on his character." He now stated that he had known Cheong-mok-kew for some years past, and was aware he formerly lived at Stanley. He was, in fact, his relation. About ten years ago a corpse had been found in Sowkewan, which was traced to Sam-lee. Mr. May had taken the matter in hand and witness was examined for the prosecution, but the evidence against Sam-lee had been insufficient. About two weeks ago Sam-lee had been fined $10 for having his house, the one occupied by Cheong-mok-kew, in an dangerous condition, and witness had heard him tell Cheong-mok-kew, that he must pay something towards the necessary repairs, to which proposition latter was unwilling to accede. On the evening of October 27th, witness was passing by the shop of Cheong-mok-kew, when he heard his name mentioned by some person within. He looked inside and saw Sam-lee, Cheong-mok-kew, Yew-a-fat, and Lai-a-see talking together, and thinking it might be no end of harm if they was going on, he concealed himself and listened. He then heard Sam-lee tell Cheong-mow-kew that he (Sam-lee) owed him (Cheong-foong-kok) a grudge, and if he (Cheong-mow-kew) would assist in getting up a case against him, he (Sam-lee) would reduce his rent, and lend him $500 to increase his business. Cheong-mok-kew assented to this proposition, and a person coming by at the time witness went away, but did not mention the circumstance to any one as he could not believe that Cheong-mok-kew, being he cousin, could be guilty of such treachery towards him. Yesterday, after having been released on bail, he was proceeding towards Stanley to visit his parents, and tell them of his trouble, and when near the Joss-house at Wanchi, he saw Lai-a-see and Yew-a-fat walking together ahead of him. As soon as the latter saw him he turned round and walked back. Witness addressed the former, and asked where he was going? He said to Stanley, to the Hop-hing shop, to see if the masters of that establishment were in, and if so to tell them to get away somewhere and not to come to Victoria on any account. They walked along the road together, and Lai-a-see said he had a friend at Ty-tam-tuck whom he wished to see, but when they passed by that village he did not attempt to leave road to call on his friend, but kept on and said never mind, although witness reminded him of their proximity to the village. They continued together until arrival at Stanley, when witness gave Lai-a-see in charge.

His Worship then called up complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution, and pointed out that each of them had contradicted himself over and overagain; it was not his intention, however, to punish him for their lies, but he should indict the whole of them for conspiracy, viz., Sam-lee, Cheong-mok-kew, Yew-a-fat, and Lai-a-see and no amount of bail would on any account be taken. The four men were accordingly taken to the charge room, and entered in the usual manner.

In consequence of the decision given above, Cheong-mok-kew, shop-keeper, Yew-a-fat, cake-maker, Lai-a-see, boatman, and Cheong-sam-lee, shop-keeper, and tippoo of Sowkewan, were placed in dock on the 3rd inst. Mr. Barnard instructed by Mr. Gaskell appearing for the defence, and Mr. D. R. Caldwell also watching the case on their behalf.

Cheong-foong-kok was called and repeated the statement he had previously made, without much deviation.

The witness was then cross-examined at length by Mr. Barnard, without however shaking his testimony in the slightest degree.

Yip-a-fat, P.C. 17, acting interpreter at the Stanley police station, testified that about 4 o'clock P.M. on the 31st ulto., the prisoner Lai-a-see and Choong-foong-kok, came together to Stanley station, when on being questioned as to why he had come to Stanley, the former answered that he belonged to Sowkewan, and had been sent by Sam-lee to call Fan-a-sow of the Hop-hing cake shop.

Mr. Barnard, also cross-examined this witness at considerable length, with a view of proving collusion between him and the previous witness, and also making out a case of unlawful detention with respect to Lai-a-see.

Mr. May was the next witness called. About ten years ago he remembered conducting an inquiry on a murder at Sowkewan, with which the fourth prisoner, Sam-lee, was charged. It was a very remarkable case, but witness could not recall at this distance of time whether Cheong-foong-kok gave evidence in the case or not. Sam-lee was committed for trial, but the case fell through. In the early days of the colony, and up to the time of witness leaving for home, two years and a half ago, Sam-lee held a responsible position in the island, but there were several other charges made against him, in one instance connected with extortion. He had also appeared in court as complainant on several occasions.

William Williams, P. C. 46 was called, who recapitulated the evidence he had given, on the former occasion as to his going to Stanley and learning from the masters of the Hop-hing shop there, that Cheong-mok-kew had formerly been employed by them, and further, that he had received a document from them to that effect, but he had only obtained it by a little *finesse*, and by representing that if Cheong-mok-kew failed to obtain evidence of his having been employed in the Hop-hing shop, he would get into trouble. Witness also deposed to detaining Lai-a-see and locking him up, in consequence of what he learned from the interpreter at the station, and to bringing him to Victoria, by order of the inspector (unless he (complainant) immediately paid the sum of $10 down. Complainant put him off until the next day, when he again came, and was offered $3 or $4, but eventually he agreed to accept $6, failing payment of which, complainant's house would be pulled about his ears by the Inspector. On the following day (Oct. 28th) prisoner came again, and complainant, having no money in the house, went out to borrow some, but all he could raise was one dollar and eleven hundred cash, and he promised that the balance of the $6 should be forthcoming at the end of the month. Several persons were in the shop during each of these interviews, and saw the whole transaction which complainant reported to Sam-lee, the Tippoo of Sowkewan, who advised him to represent the matter to the Registrar-General, which course was accordingly adopted.

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On the case being resumed, it appeared that, after the affair had been disposed of yesterday P. C. William Williams, attached to the Sowkewan out-station, had proceeded at once to Stanley to find out the truth of this Hop-hing cake-shop tale, and it had turned out correct. Complainant had been employed there for some time, and Williams produced a certificate from the masters of the shop to that purport. On his way back he called at the Stanley Police Station, where he found a certain man named Lai-a-see in charge, and whom he recognised as being employed in a Sowkewan passage-boat belonging to the Tippoo, Sam-lee. Prisoner, who had been admitted to bail, was also there, and on being questioned through the interpreter, Lai-a-see, said that he had been sent to Stanley by Sam-lee, to warn the masters of the Hop-hing shop to clear out, as the police were after them, and not to come to Victoria on any account. Cross-examined, this Lai-a-see contradicted himself almost every second sentence, and was evidently a very unwilling witness. He first said that he left his boat without leave, to visit a friend in Ty-tam-tuck, and next that he had previously asked permission from Sam-lee. At first he did not know prisoner, then he owned to his name, and that the latter had taken him to Sow-ke-wan from Ty-tam-tuck. He had never been told to go to Stanley, and had no intention of going there until he met the prisoner. He knew nothing of the Hop-hing shop there, and had never heard of it before.

Cheung-sam-lee, "Tippoo" of Sowkewan, was called and said he had lived there for sixty years, and his father before him, yet he was totally unacquainted with the Tippoo of Stanley, Cheong-a-yeong. Had never spoken to him, but merely seen him. Did not know the Hop-hing shop at Stanley, or either of the masters of it. It was he who had caused a complaint to the Registrar General to be made on account of Cheong-mok-kew, and he himself had signed it. He had also known the boatman, Choong-foong-kok, for the past two months, but had never heard of any quarrel between him and any other person in Sowkowan, and had no enmity against him himself.

Before this, however, Cheong-foong-kok, the former prisoner, had been discharged, as His Worship said, "without a stain on his character." He now stated that he had known Cheong-mok-kew for some years past, and was aware he formerly lived at Stanley. He was, in fact, his relation. About ten years ago a corpse had been found in Sowkewan, which was traced to Sam-lee. Mr. May had taken the matter in hand and witness was examined for the prosecution, but the evidence against Sam-lee had been insufficient. About two weeks ago Sam-lee had been fined $10 for having his house, the one occupied by Cheong-mok-kew, in an dangerous condition, and witness had heard him tell Cheong-mok-kew, that he must pay something towards the necessary repairs, to which proposition latter was unwilling to accede. On the evening of October 27th, witness was passing by the shop of Cheong-mok-kew, when he heard his name mentioned by some person within. He looked inside and saw Sam-lee, Cheong-mow-kew, Yew-a-fat, and Lai-a-see talking together, and thinking it might be no end of harm if they was going on, he concealed himself and listened. He then heard Sam-lee tell Cheong-mow-kew that he (Sam-lee) owed him (Cheong-foong-kok) a grudge, and if he (Cheong-mow-kew) would assist in getting up a case against him, he (Sam-lee) would reduce his rent, and lend him $500 to increase his business. Cheong-mok-kew assented to this proposition, and a person coming by at the time witness went away, but did not mention the circumstance to any one as he could not believe that Cheong-mok-kew, being he cousin, could be guilty of such treachery towards him. Yesterday, after having been released on bail, he was proceeding towards Stanley to visit his parents, and tell them of his trouble, and when near the Joss-house at Wanchi, he saw Lai-a-see and Yew-a-fat walking together ahead of him. As soon as the latter saw him he turned round and walked back. Witness addressed the former, and asked where he was going? He said to Stanley, to the Hop-hing shop, to see if the masters of that establishment were in, and if so to tell them to get away somewhere and not to come to Victoria on any account. They walked along the road together, and Lai-a-see said he had a friend at Ty-tam-tuck whom he wished to see, but when they passed by that village he did not attempt to leave road to call on his friend, but kept on and said never mind, although witness reminded him of their proximity to the village. They continued together until arrival at Stanley, when witness gave Lai-a-see in charge.

His Worship then called up complainant and the witnes

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

THE *Queen's Road* PREMISES, including Dwelling and Godown below, now occupied by the Undersigned.
DE SILVER & Co.
tf 2569 Hongkong, 7th November, 1867.

TO LET.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS, on the Second Floor, above the Offices of the Undersigned, 44, *Queen's Road*, at present occupied by Messrs. C. HOCK & Co.
Possession can be taken on 1st January, 1868.
For Terms, &c., apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
2m 2565 Hongkong, 7th November, 1867.

TO LET.

TO BE LET, well Furnished, a HOUSE on *Mount Davis Junction* and *Robinson Road*, containing Six Large and Small Rooms, Billiard Room, Out-Offices, &c., and a Large closed Verandah. The Premises are well supplied with Water, and is excellently fitted with Gas Brackets, Chandeliers, Billiard Room Lights, &c. The House is furnished with elegant and suitable Furniture, Large Mirrors, 2 Billiard Tables, 1 Clayton and 1 Pocket, complete, &c., having also Two Large self-working Organs. The Bungalow has a most Spacious Garden, well stocked with Fruit and Flower-Trees and Garden Pots, and has a beautifully built Fountain in the Centre. Rent moderate. Address A. B., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 2546 Hongkong, 5th November, 1867.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the DWELLING-HOUSES Nos. 131 and 133, *Queen's Road Central*, with or without Godowns attached. Apply to
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 2519 Hongkong, 1st November, 1867.

TO LET.

THE Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE *Harperville*, situated in the rear of the *Albany*. Containing Seven Large Rooms, besides Pantry and Store Room, and also two Servants' Rooms, Cook-House, and Stables detached. Possession can be had on the 1st February, 1868, for further particulars, apply to
FAWCETT & Co.
tf 2352 Hongkong, 11th October, 1867.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, *No. 4, Gage Street*. Possession can be taken on the 1st November next.
Also,
A HORSE STABLE, in *Gutzlaff Street*.
For further particulars, apply to
CHONG-CHIEW,
Compradore to Messrs. ROZARIO & Co.
tf 2342 Hongkong, 10th October, 1867.

TO LET.

THE FIRST-FLOOR of the House No. 94, *Queen's Road Central*, corner of *Graham Street*, consisting of Three Spacious Rooms, Verandah, and Outhouses. Well adapted for Offices. Apply to
WM. SCHMIDT & Co., *Gunmakers*.
tf 2268 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1867.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated at *Peddar's Wharf*, now occupied by Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of October next.
For further particulars, apply to
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 2097 Hongkong, 12th September, 1867.

TO BE LET,

Furnished or Unfurnished,
THE DWELLING-HOUSE in the *Albany* at present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASSON. Occupation can be had in a few weeks. Application can be made to Mr. MASSON at the *Albany*.
tf 2237 Hongkong, 28th September, 1867.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, suitable for Shops, on the Ground Floor, in the New HONGKONG HOTEL, facing *Queen's Road*. If engaged soon, they could be finished as occupants might wish. Apply at the Office of the Company.
E. J. SAGE,
Secretary.
tf 2189 Hongkong, 24th September, 1867.

TO BE LET,

TOGETHER ON A LEASE, OR TO BE SOLD,
THOSE Three Substantially-built HOUSES in *Tai-ping-shan Street*, Nos. 16, 18, and 20, at the head of *West Street*.
Those HOUSES were entirely re-built in 1866 and are close to the New Gambling House in No. 100 *Hollywood Road*. The same command a view over the entire harbor.
The Lot is registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot 211 A, contains 1,540 square feet, and the Annual Crown Ground Rent is $2 2s.
For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co., Hongkong,
OR TO
H. D. MARGESSON, *Tai Cheong*, Macao.
tf 2181 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1867.

TO BE LET

ON A LEASE,
ALL that Large Plot of GROUND, at *West Point*, near the SAILOR'S HOME and enclosed by a substantial Brick-Wall known as the French Marine Lot, and registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 199.
Measuring on the Praya and the
South side, each ..... 170 feet.
And on the East and West sides, each 250 „
Containing 42,500 square feet.
This Plot of Ground facing the Praya is admirably adapted for a Coal or Timber Yard; or for a Ship Building or Manufacturing Establishment.
For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co., Hongkong,
OR TO
H. D. MARGESSON, *Tai Cheong*, Macao.
tf 2182 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1867.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 2032 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

TO LET.

THE Extensive and Eligible PREMISES (Corner of *Hollywood Road* and *Shelley Street*), lately in the occupation of H. M's Government. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 2057 Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO LET,

With immediate possession,
THREE Large Fireproof GODOWNS below *Peddar's Hill*, just behind the AGRA BANK, facing the Sea.
For particulars, apply to
A. PESTONJEE,
No. 13, Peel Street.
tf 2038 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

(With possession on the 1st May next.)
THE Detached Residence and Grounds at Pok-foo-lum, known as "BELMONT," and now in the occupation of Charles T. Smith, Esq. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 732 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1867.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES on *Conlan Terrace*, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2061 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated in *Queen's Road* and *Stanley Street*, and at present occupied by Messrs. H. MARSH & Co.
For particulars, apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2062 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.

TO BE LET, with early possession, those desirable PREMISES situated in the *Queen's Road*, at the corner of *Wyndham Street* (facing the HONGKONG CLUB), at present in the occupation of the AGRA BANK. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1836 Hongkong, 8th August, 1867.

TO LET.

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, consisting of two Offices and spacious Godown, lately occupied by Messrs. REYNOLDS & Co.
Possession can be had at once. Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 1925 Hongkong, 20th August, 1867.

To Let.

A FINE GARDEN, in *Happy Valley*, of about 34 acres, with a new Mat Shed, commanding a splendid view over the whole *Valley*, and a part of the Harbour, the ground is prepared with Guano, and a large lot of European Flowers and Vegetable Seeds, and Garden Tools will be given by the lease.
Address X.Y., Office of this Paper.
tf 812 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1867.

TO BE LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. ELMENHORST and SANDER.
For particulars apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.
tf 807 Hongkong, 7th March, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Goods, and other Merchandise at their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 29, *Hollywood Road*, commanding the whole View of the Harbour, and Two HOUSES, Nos. 27 and 29, *Wyndham Street*. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
3w 2490 Hongkong, 26th October, 1867.

TO LET.

A BRICK and STONE BUILT GODOWN, at *Wanchai*, capable of containing about 10,000 Picals. Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2277 Hongkong, 4th October, 1867.

TO LET

NO. 1, PECHILI TERRACE, *Eight Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1701 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1867.

With immediate possession.
THE Property known as "ALMACK PLACE," having a frontage of Eighty-three feet on *Wellington* and *Gage Streets*, and of two hundred and twenty-nine feet on *Aberdeen Street*, comprising a superficial Area of about 19,000 square feet.
Annual Ground Rent £12 12s. 6d.
For further particulars apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th February, 1867.

THE HOUSE No. 2, *College Gardens*. Apply to W. WILSON.
tf 781 Hongkong, 29th March, 1867.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.
For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 697 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

STORAGE.

IN FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, on the Praya. Apply to
E. E. BURROWS & SON.
tf 2657 Hongkong, 4th December, 1866.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 53, *Wyndham Street*.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

To be Let Furnished, a HOUSE in *West Terrace*. Four Rooms, and Out Offices. Rent moderate. Address M., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1745 Hongkong, 29th July, 1867.

TO LET.

FURNISHED or unfurnished OFFICES, in BANK BUILDINGS, immediately opposite the HOTEL COMPANY'S Premises.
Also,
COACH-HOUSE and STABLING for 5 Horses, situated on the *Robinson Road*. Water and Gas laid on, with the use of an enclosed grazing paddock adjoining.
For further particulars apply to
EDMUND SHARP,
Solicitor.
tf 1937 Hongkong, 21st August, 1867.

TO LET.

THE whole or part of a HOUSE, situated in *Queen's Road Central*. For particulars, Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 269 Hongkong, 30th January, 1867.

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3m 2371 Hongkong, 15th October, 1867.

ILLINGWORTH & Co., having established themselves at *West Point*, next below the HONGKONG and CHINA GAS CO., are prepared to do all kinds of
ENGINE AND BOILER WORK;
Also,
SHIPSMITH'S WORK
of any description.
They have also erected a FOUNDRY on the Premises, and are prepared to execute all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.
And hope, that by a strict attention to business and moderate charges to merit a share of the public patronage.
tf 1945 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1867.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS
JOHN PATERSON & Co.,
House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,
10, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, AND
Acheong's Yard, Praya West.
tf 2255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

BUTCHER'S LIVERY STABLES.
HORSES received on Livery,
Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.
Farriery, under careful supervision.
Carriages and Horses for Hire by the job, hour, day, week or month.
Harness and Saddery repaired and renovated, a stock of London made being always on hand.
Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.
(J.B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)
Horses always on hand for Sale.
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

B. A. R. N. A. R. D., W. I. L. S. O. N. & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS,
SHIPWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, AND BLACKSMITHS,
MANILA.
Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' work done on more moderate terms than in China.
Every convenience for hoving down and coppering.
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LLOYD & Co. have just received the latest improvements in the PHOTOGRAPHIC ART, and can now offer a Superior Article at the following reduced prices:—

CARTES DE VISITE,	per doz.	$5.
Do.	Paid for at Sitting,	$4.
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Outdoor Work reduced to $10, instead of $20 as heretofore.
GROUPS, in doors, according to sizes. For further particulars, apply at the VICTORIA PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, Opposite the BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
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CONFECTIONERS and PASTRY COOKS,
No. 1, *Stanley Street*,
ICE CREAM
EVERY DAY.
Orders for Dinners, &c., promptly executed.
tf 921 Hongkong, 15th April, 1867.

For Sale

BEG to announce the arrival of their NEW CLOTHES from England.
In MELTONS, there are some excellent specimens, of quality and make, mostly thin in substance and adapted for SHOOTING-COATS, with some stylish mixtures.
There are several good specimens of GREY in a light shade, blended with one or two other colors, which are very appropriate for OVER-COATS in the Chesterfield form or for Yachting JACKETS.
A large assortment of GOODS in the Elastic make, suitable either for MORNING COATS or LOUNGE COATS, or for Light FROCK-COATS. They vary in the substance and color.
In SILK MIXTURES there is a great assortment; the makes are diagonal, fine hair lines and small mixtures in black and blue with small white silk spots.
A very pretty make in a rich shade of Brown.
Light MELTONS and TWEEDS of various colors, and Dark Elastic Mixtures suitable for LADIES' RIDING HABITS.
Being provided with an accomplished CUTTER in every branch of the Trade, in constant communication with some of the most fashionable Houses of London and Paris, they are now well prepared for all orders connected with the Tailoring
Naval and Military UNIFORMS, LADIES' RIDING HABITS, after the newest and most graceful designs.
FOR STYLE, ECONOMY, AND PERFECT FITTING,
MULLER AND CLAUSSEN,
Queen's Road.
EUROPEAN TAILORS AND MACHINE HANDS KEPT ON THE PREMISES.
2290 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1867.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN,
No. 10, Queen's Road.
BEG to announce that they will Sell off their whole STOCK of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of:—
Superfine Black DRESS SUITS.
Superfine Black FROCK-COATS.
Superfine Black SACK and SHOOTING COATS.
Complete Light and Heavy BUCKSKIN SUITS.
Complete Light TWEED and FLANNEL SUITS.
COATS, PANTS, and VESTS in great variety.
Fine Summer and Winter OVERCOATS.
WING-CAPES.
And their whole STOCK of remaining Summer CLOTHES, comprising Merino Dress, Saccand Shooting COATS, Merino PANTS and VESTS.
White and Grey LINEN COATS, PANTS, and VESTS.
White Marseille VESTS.
And other variety of SUMMER CLOTHING, at a discount of 25 per cent. on original selling prices, or equal to cost prices.
tf 2261 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1867.

FOR SALE.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.
CHAMPAGNE, in Half-Pints.
CHAMPAGNE, Eugene Cliquot, in Quarts
CHAMPAGNE, Ruinart Pere and Fils, in Quarts and Pints.
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HAUTE, SAUTERNE and BARSAC.
CHATEAUX D'YQUEM de Suruaduc.
Finest French COGNAC, Fine CHAMPAGNE.
Hennessy's and Jules Robins' BRANDY.
MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, and other LIQUEURS.
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Assorted French SYRUPS.
RASPBERRY VINEGAR.
Also,
At moderate Prices,
Breakfast and After-dinner CLARETS of great variety.
Red Hungarian WINES.
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Burgundy WINES, of choice vintages.
SELTZER WATER.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1907 Hongkong, 17th August, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED.
Ex Steamer *Achilles*.
FRENCH BUTTER, in Bottles, of excellent quality.
FRUITS, in Jars, assorted.
FRUITS in Brandy, assorted.
TRUFFLES, CHAMPIGNONS, VEGETABLES, of every description. Assorted PATTES, TRUFFED, LOAF SUGAR. Italian MACARONI, VERMICELLI, and PASTES for Soups, FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, BONBONS, CANDIED FRUITS, &c. At
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VERY Choice unadulterated PORT WINE, chiefly adapted for Invalids.
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tf 1904 Hongkong, 17th August, 1867.

FOR SALE.
CARTRIDGES for Enfield RIFLES.
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FOR SALE.
(Via late arrivals.)
HAMBURG Prime MESS PORK.
Hamburg Prime MESS BEEF.
Irish Prime MESS PORK. At
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tf 1906 Hongkong, 17th August, 1867.

FOR SALE
A TWELVE HORSE-POWER ENGINE and BOILER. Engine seated on top of the Boiler. BOILER TUBULAR. Also, a Cast-Iron SAW FRAME, with 15 CIRCULAR SAWS, with all Fittings complete.
For further particulars apply to
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MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING IN THE NEWEST FASHION.
SHOW ROOM FOR LADIES.
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1921v1 HONGKONG. 1122

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
Queen's Road, No. 56,
Opposite the P. & O. Co.'s Gate.
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A Small Assortment of best quality LEFAUCHEUX'S Breech-loading BOWLING PIECES in Cases, with Ammunition complete.
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A SMALL INVOICE of Superior CHAMPAGNE, VEUVE CLIQUOT, and also a Small Lot of very fine French Preserves (PATES TRUFFES). Apply to
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12 BUTTS 10 Hhds. } GOLDEN SHERRY.
10 Quarter-Casks }
Ex *Southern Cross*, from London. Apply to
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LEATHER AND SADDLES.
Of every description, suitable for the Chinese Market, for Sale in quantities to suit,
BY
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San Francisco, California.
3m 2372 Hongkong, 15th October, 1867.

FOR SALE.
A STRONG BUGGY with Leather hood, in Excellent condition. Address *Q. Daily Press* Office.
tf 2613 Hongkong, 13th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
CALIFORNIA FLOUR and WHEAT, in Barrels and Sacks.
AMERICAN RAISINS, in Boxes. Apply to
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35, Bonham Strand.
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For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
HABERDASHERS, TAILORS,
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
Have pleasure in announcing to their Customers that their AUTUMN and WINTER STOCKS are now complete, forming the largest they have ever offered.
SAYLE & Co. would call particular attention to the undermentioned Departments, viz:—
FURNISHING.
FELT TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
HEARTH-RUGS,
WOOL AND COCOA MATS,
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ALL WOOL DAMASKS, AND REPS,
CURTAIN AND FURNITURE CORDS,
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MUSLIN AND LACE WINDOW-CURTAINS,
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COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS,
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LONG-CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS
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SILK AND CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
SCARVES, TIES, AND COLLARS,
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LARGE SIZE RAILWAY RUGS,
MAUD SCARVES, &c.
HATS.
GENTS' DRAB AND BLACK SHELL HATS,
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BLACK AND DRAB FELT HATS,
the latest shapes.
TWEED & CLOTH TRAVELLING HATS
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TAILORING.
The Tailoring and Cloth Departments are well supplied with
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS,
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WITNEYS, BEAVERS, MELTONS, &c.
FANCY DOESKINS, BUCKSKINS,
TWEEDS, BEDFORD CORDS,
FANCY VESTINGS, &c., &c.
Gentlemen may rely upon a perfect fit in the shortest possible time.
WALKING-STICKS, SILK UMBRELLAS
SOAP, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c.
tf 2194 Hongkong, 25th September, 1867

LADAGE, OELKE & Co.
CLOTHIERS, TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
Are by late arrivals ex *Solent*, *Korea*, and *Chusan*, completely supplied with—
READY MADE CLOTHING,
of European make for the coming Season.
HAVELOCKS AND OVERCOATS
of Petind, Witney and Pilot Cloth.
Fashionable Light and Heavy BUCKSKIN SUITS,
in a great variety of Patterns and Shapes.
COMPLETE LIGHT TWEED AND FLANNEL SUITS.
SHOOTING COATS AND JACKETS,
of Melton, Tweed, Buckskin and Pilot Cloth.
BLACK DRESS SUITS AND FROCK COATS.
LIGHT AND HEAVY VESTS AND PANTS.
BLACK SILK VESTS.
MORNING GOWNS.
A Fine selection of
FANCY BUCKSKINS, TWEEDS, WITNEYS, MELTONS, DOESKINS FLANNELS.
A perfect FIT, of all CLOTHING, made to order, GUARANTEED, by a first-rate European Cutter.
WHITE FLANNEL DRAWERS, AND UNDERSHIRTS.
LIGHT WOOLLEN DRAWERS, AND UNDERSHIRTS.
CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
White and Fancy Coloured WOOLLEN SOCKS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
WALKING STICKS AND SILK UMBRELLAS.
CHRISTY'S BLACK AND DRAB FELT HATS,
new shapes.
SCOTCH CAPS.
NECKTIES AND FRENCH GLOVES.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS AND SHIRTS WITH LINEN FRONTS.
BRUSHES, SOAP AND PERFUMERY, &c., &c.
tf 2338 Hongkong, 10th October, 1867.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
Merchant Navy. } DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax }
Crown }
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Osprey*,
THOS. LINLEY & SONS' Double BLAST BELLOWS.
BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS.
Portable FORGES.
Portable VICES.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
6w 2488 Hongkong, 26th October, 1867.

Ex *John Milton*.
LONDON STOUT, in Kilderkins. Apply to
HOWARD HODGES
At Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 27th May, 1867.

MR. P. AVRIL,
No. 198 and 200, *West Queen's Road*,
HAS just received 200 Cases of BRANDY, (different prices); 100 Cases of WINE, from France.
150 Cases of CHAMPAGNE, of various brands.
200 Cases JAMAICA RUM.
100 „ WHISKEY.
50 „ VERMOUTH.
100 „ ABSYNTHE.
30 „ Assorted Fine LIQUEURS.
40 „ KIRSCHWASSER, from the Black Forest (de la Forêt Noire).
300 Casks Holland GIN.
600 Packages of SOAP.
50 Half-boxes of American TOBACCO.
100 Barrels of BEER (different brands).
200 Cases VERMICELLI.
3m 2387 Hongkong, 10th October, 1867.

For Sale.

JUST RECEIVED,
Ex "COLD" and VENTNOR MAIL,
A LARGE and carefully selected Assortment of the Newest Designs in Fancy Silks for DRESSES.
Black and Fancy-coloured DRESS SILKS and MOIRE ANTIQUE.
Plain POPLINS in large variety.
A large assortment of the Newest and Choicest Shapes in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH MANTLES.
MERINOS, Black and all Fancy Colours.
LLAMAS in all Colours.
A Choice Stock of Plain and Fancy CLOTHS, suitable for the approaching Season.
Linen POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and Coloured.
Woollen and Cotton SOCKS.
French BOOTS.
All the Newest Shapes in FELT HATS (CHRISTY'S).
Gentlemen's SHIRTS.
FURNITURE DAMASKS.
Rich LACE CURTAINS, Family SHEETINGS, Damask TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Turkish TOWELS, Printed CALICO, &c., &c.
A large assortment of CRINOLINES.
MADAPOLAM for Shirts.
PERFUMERY from the best French and English Manufacturers.
GOLDEN OIL, MEDOLINE OIL, MARROW OIL, BULLY'S TOILET VINEGAR, EAU DE COLOGNE, MOEL DE BŒUF, EAU DE BOTOT, and Dr. Pierce's DENTEFRICE.
Fancy PETTICOATS, White and Fancy FLANNEL, White CRICKETING FLANNEL.
PARLOUR GAMES.
STICKS, TRUNKS and PORTMANTEAUS.
A large and well-selected lot of Printed WALL-PAPER and BORDERS.
BED, SOFA, and CHAIR SPRINGS.
ALEX. BOYER,
Corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets.
tf 2284 Hongkong, 5th October, 1867.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
DE SILVEE & Co.,
Ex *Ranion*.
GALVANISED SPIKES.
COMPOSITION NAILS.
COPPER RIVETS and BURRS.
For *Golden State* and *Gizna Cock*.
Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA.
Pure BAY RUM.
Fresh Tinned ASPARAGUS.
Fresh Tinned CORN MEAL.
PRESTON and MERRILL'S YEAST POWDER.
Ship's SCRAPERS.
Galvanised ROWLOCKS.
Engineers' Pencil LAMPS.
U. S. Mail Self-locking Brass PADLOCKS.
Sail-makers' WAX.
India Rubber BOOTS.
Fresh Tinned HOMANEY.
1m 2415 Hongkong, 19th October, 1867.

FOR SALE.
A FEW Complete Sets of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, in Boxes.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, CARDS, and CHEMICALS for Photographers. Apply to
SANDER & Co.
tf 1877 Hongkong, 26th August, 1867.

DAWSON'S BOOTS.
JUST arrived and for sale, by
STULTZ, *Tailor*,
Queen's Road.
1m 2624 Hongkong, 14th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
BEST Muntz's YELLOW METAL, 20 to 28 oz., and COMPOSITION NAILS. Apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1705 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1867.

FOR SALE.
FOUR SLUICE VALVES, of the best English Manufacture, well adapted for Caissons, Reservoirs, or Sluices of any description.
A. MILLAR.
tf 1861 Hongkong, 24th August, 1867.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW Metal, 18 to 28 oz., Muntz and Vivian's
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 670 Hongkong, 6th April, 1866.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20/28 oz., and NAILS. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1408 Hongkong, 13th June, 1867.

FOR SALE A Set of Double PONY HARNESS very complete, and handsome, best London make, Price $50.
Apply at the Office of this Paper.
tf 2758 Hongkong, 8th November, 1867.

AT THE BAZAAR EUROPEAN.
A. ULIMAN begs to invite his Friends and the Public to inspect his new Stock of Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Jewellery and Fancy Goods, &c., arrived by last mail, which will be disposed of at very moderate prices, viz:—
Cotton, Linen and Woollen Shirts.
Ready-made Clothing.
Felt Hats (assorted Shapes and Colors.)
Table Covers.
Towelling.
Men's Socks.
Rugs.
Umbrellas.
French and English Boots.
Perfumery.
Opera Glasses.
Watches (Gold and Silver.)
Gold Chains.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, and several other Articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE,
By the Undersigned,
ABOUT One Ton of COTTON WASTE suitable for Engine purposes.
J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.
1m 2471 Hongkong, 26th October, 1867.

WEIL & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
HAVANA CIGARS AND VIRGINIA TOBACCO,
229, Front Street, San Francisco, California.
N.B.—Always on hand, a Large Stock in BOND for export.
3m 2373 Hongkong, 15th October, 1867.

FOR SALE.
AT the *West Point* FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP, SHEET COPPER, 30 by 60 by ¼ and ⅛.
STEAM and VACUUM GUAGES.
GUAGE GLASSES, all sizes.
SALINOMETERS.
BAR and ANGLE IRON of sizes.
LOWMOOR and THORNCROFT BOILER IRON PLATES.
Also,
1 Pair of CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, suitable for Dock purposes.
ILLINGWORTH & Co.
tf 2559 Hongkong, 6th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
100 Barrels PRIME PORK. 100 Barrels MESS BEEF. Apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 59 Hongkong, 4th January, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Great Republic*,
CALIFORNIA PICKLED SALMON, by the Pail.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
6w 2462 Hongkong, 26th October, 1867.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
„ SHERRY „ 3 „
„ PORT „ 2 „
„ CLARET „ 1 „
BIRLEY & Co.
FOR SALE.
FRESH BENGAL GRAM.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 2514 Hongkong, 31st October, 1867.

MRS. VINTON'S, PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, *Hollywood Road*, next door to the HOTEL DE EUROPE.
tf 661 Hongkong, 12th March, 1867

J. FRISBY.
BUTCHER and FAMILY GROCER, supplies every article from the Market for Family use, and has always on hand CORN MEATS, (free from Saltpetre), such as ROUNDS, HUMPS, BRISKETS, TONGUES, Pork and Pigs' HEADS.
The above are of the best quality that can be procured.
SHOP, 33, *Praya and East Avenue*,
BUTCHER'S STALL, 103, Central Market.
tf 2523 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1867.

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL, $750,000.
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF $500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners, and Agents is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repairing of Vessels.
The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public:—
ABERDEEN DOCKS.
DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	330 feet.
Breadth	80 „
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18½ „
Do. Neap Tides	16 „

NEW DOCK, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	400 feet.
Breadth	80 „
Depth of water at Spring Tides	24½ „
Do. Neap Tides	21½ „

This Dock is now under course of construction.
WHAMPOA DOCKS.
DOCK A.

Built of GRANITE	
Length	550 feet.
Breadth	80 „
Depth of water at Spring Tides	16½ a 17 „
Do. Neap Tides	13½ a 15 „

This can be used either as one or two Docks

DOCK B.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	340 feet.
Breadth	60 „
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18 „
Do. Neap Tides	15 „

The above are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	260 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	14 „
Do. Neap Tides	11 „

Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

Length	104 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	12.6 „
Do. Neap Tides	9.6 „

DOCK E.

Length	120 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	11 „
Do. Neap Tides	8 „

D, and *E*, are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.
WORKSHOPS.
The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.,—capable of executing work on the largest scale, and driven by steam. The Shipwright's and Blacksmith's Shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried on under the Superviision of experienced Europeans.
Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie in 24 feet water, and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.
BOILERMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.
The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steamships, for constructing which they have great facilities.
FOUNDRY.
Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.
STORES.
The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.
STEAM TUG.
The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Fame*, (110 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Docks *free of charge*, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.
For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.
JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary*.
N.B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel wishing reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject,—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.
tf 2295 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters, to their Establishments at WHAMPOA, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR of Vessels